Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 168 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nikotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The Bombay Executive Committee are prepared to give facilities for the negotiation of loans and advances for the purchase of War Bonds.

Arrangements can also be made for investors to make payments by instalments.

For further particulars apply to—

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
WAR LOAN BUREAU,
Esplanade Road.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.

To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—

The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—

(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of oorid, bags of turmeric, bags of castor seed, bags of husks, bags of tamarind, bags of poppy seed, bundles of cloth, bundles of bagging, bundles of iron bars, bales of cotton, empty wooden cask, tins of tallow, tins of oil, bundles of firewood, bundles of jogri, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Hirji Deoji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, commencing at 4-30 p.m., on the respective premises one after the other pursuant to the Power of Sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1910, and expressed to be made between Deoji Murarji and the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of further charge dated the 24th day of November, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.—At 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nowroji Cross Lane and Manekji Street at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 32, New No. 4729, Old Survey No. 63 and New Survey No. 9581 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 615 and 843 and Street Nos. 69-5 and bounded on the East and West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Manekji Nowroji and on the South by the Manekji Cross Lane.

LOT NO. II.—AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and fronting on the west side of Nowroji Cross Lane at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 58, New No. 4749, Old Survey No. 67 and New Survey No. 9588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 613 and Street Nos. 61-63 and bounded on the East by the said Nowroji Cross Lane, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by a public passage and on the South also by a public passage.

LOT NO. III.—AT 5-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Coli Lane, at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 43, New Nos. 4738 and 4729, Old Survey No. 88 and New Survey No. 9587, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 850 and Street No. 8 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jaya Kamla, on or towards the West by the Third Coli Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Chotalal Javairdas and on or towards the South by the property of Kalianji Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY the 22nd day of July, 1918, at 9 a.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay bolts and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, hall and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Prices on application.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 *lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 6 extra.*

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—*Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—*Rs. 6 per inch.*

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—*Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanvas' Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

MISCELLANEOUS

KHOJA GENTLEMAN desirous to remain as PAYING GUEST in some respectable family. Apply with terms to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 726

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent LADY COMPANION to teach Harmonium to a Hindoo gentleman. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim Steamer. Apply personally at once to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, The Mogul Line, No. 40, Churchgate Street, Fort. 697

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing Correspondence, English and French. Write full particulars and salary required to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 701

WANTED AT ONCE—Smart HINDOO LADY TYPIST, handsome salary. Apply stating age to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 710

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE with literature, who can teach Sanskrit and English in higher standards. Pay Rs. 60—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, New English, School, Nadiad. 658

LINO. OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1690A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT PAY CLERKS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications with a security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Security. Apply to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Vincent Road, Dadar. 721

WANTED—An Experienced EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS to take charge of three children. Quote terms. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 723

WANTED—STAFF NURSES for King George's Hospital. Pay Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 by half-yearly increments. Boarding allowance Rs. 24. Uniform allowance Rs. 6. Apply to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 724

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, not eligible for military service as an ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT to a group of light railways in Bengal. Good prospects. Apply stating age, previous experience (if any) and salary required to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED—A good ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing P. W. Accounts on a start of Rs. 30 p.m. He must also know typing work. Only those qualified as above, need apply with testimonials by 25th July, 1918. C. B. POOLEY, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar, via Lonand. 719

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BHATIA GRADUATE for serving a Share Broker. Good prospects. Apply personally, c/o Bombay Stock Exchange, Medow Street, office No. 51. 734

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPING CLERK with knowledge of Typing and Shorthand writing, preference given to a Parsee. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 706

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, for Inland and abroad, SANITARY INSPECTORS, qualified men, etc., for EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. Apply sharp. 730

WANTED—A TYPIST, person knowing Marathi will be preferred. Apply to the RECEIVER, Powai Estate, "Katrak Mansion" Harvey Road, opp. Police Station, Grant Road. 728

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN experienced in General Office work, Textiles, &c., offers half-day services (mornings preferred) to established Firm in want of assistance during the War. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 676

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand ACCUMULATOR of 220 Volts and CLOTH TESTING MACHINE. Write particularly to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 732

WANTED—MORTGAGORS to accept Loans on Mortgages from Rupees One lakh to Rupees One lakh and thirty thousand on immoveable properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 772

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

TO LET—One room with bath-room at Apollo Street, Fort, Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

POONA ELPHINSTONE ROAD, for season, furnished three rooms, verandah east, west; out-houses; stabling. Apply SHAPURJI GUZDER, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. 738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORDER

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that galvanized plain iron sheets of 24 S. W. G. can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE, all persons who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such galvanized plain iron sheets of 24 S. W. G. to give to me by letter at my office at Victoria Terminus within four days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such galvanized plain iron sheets, viz:—

(a) The quantity held, by weight,
(b) Length, breadth and gauge of the galvanized plain iron sheets,
(c) The place or places at which held,
(d) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the galvanized plain iron sheets, is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such galvanized plain iron sheets until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER.
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 16th July, 1918. 743

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at Nos. 2 and 2a, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of August 1918, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to the 1st August, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.

708

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present Students of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held on SUNDAY, 21st July, 1918, at the TOWN HALL, at 4 p.m. Those desirous of joining should communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

R. C. LAM,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.

15th July, 1918. 737

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 6in. C. I. Pipes will be received up to One p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 29th day of July, 1918.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 15th July, 1918. 742

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand in the Bank's books, on 22nd July, 1918, to their registered address on and after 1st August, 1918. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. 720

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one MOLEDINA HAJI ALLARAKHIA carried on business as hosiery and piece-goods merchant at No. 241-43, Jakeria Masjid Street, under the name of "Moledina Haji Allarakhia," till his death on 4th July, 1915, and since his death our clients, Messrs. HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA and ABDULLA HAJI ALLARAKHIA as administrators of his estate, continued the said business under the same name till the 26th day of June, 1918, with a view to wind up the same: Our said clients have since the said 26th day of June, 1918, stopped the said business. The Public are therefore hereby warned not to do hereafter any business with any one under the name of Moledina Haji Allarakhia and if any one does any business with any one under the name of Moledina Haji Allarakhia he will do the same at his own risk and our said clients or the estate of the said Moledina Haji Allarakhia will not in any way be responsible for the same.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1918.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Attorneys for the Administrators of the estate of the late Moledina Haji Allarakhia.

739

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. VIRJI PERAJ, TEJPAL NARSEY, MADHAVJI KALLIANJI, BHIMJI PREMJI, KESHAVJI DAMJI and HIRJI MULJI, the Trustees of the Ranchhordas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 567 7/9 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4727 and 4728 and Street Nos. 29-37-55-63 and 59-41 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Baroda Street, on or towards the East partly by a godown and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by Argyle Road.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1918.

KHANDVALA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

733

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 4

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Bombay's Most Palatial Cinema

This week. Every Evening at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

HENRI KRAUS — The Great French. Cinema Star of "Les Miserables" Fame in — "AN ARTISTE'S HONOUR"

PATHE GAZETTE. PATHE SCENIC.

THE EXCELSIOR TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Next Friday, 19th July at 9-30 p.m.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY
"THE COURT CARDS"
AND THEIR JOKER
Plans now open at ROSE & Co. Prices as usual.

3142 Pleased Patrons Saw Last Saturday only

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

THE RED ACE

with the Brilliant Universal Star

MARIE WALCAMP

and Pronounced it SIMPLY GREAT.

You too see it to-day at

THE MAJESTIC

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE.

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

THE POPULAR AND CHARMING STAR
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE

IN

"The Streets of Illusion"

A Beautiful Goldrooster Play in 5 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 21

"India's reply"——"The men who saved the Empire"——The Great Battles of Ypres.'

TO BREAK WITH HERTOISE

Comic

NOTICE

The Management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment has still not arrived and they are therefore unable to show "The Seven Pearls" before Saturday the 20th instant, on which date it is earnestly hoped the film will be available.

TIMES—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

RAZORS GROUND & SET Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEW & Co., 86, Medows St. Opp. Framjee's, Bombay.

"KISMET!"

FATE—or as the Orientals term it, "KISMET,"—plays drakes and ducks with the life and career of a promising young Count. From the pinnacle of Youth and Hope, the Gods hurl him down into the abyss of Infamy and Shame, then again he is pushed up the Zenith of Wealth and Love!!

An engrossing, enchanting Photo-Play.

'THE FANTASTIC SHIP'

(5000 feet)

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

Gaumont Gazette and a Billy Richy Comic.

Four Shows Nightly, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.* for Annas Four only.

'PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW!'

Our friends Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn and Herr Von Bleck and his gang will bid us farewell in three or four days more. The thundering final Episodes—Nos. 14 and 15—of

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

have turned audiences, during the present week, at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

into so many gasping multitudes-dumbfounded, as it were, by the magnitude of the adventure and heroism depicted in these Episodes.

DON'T MISS THEM!

The Universal Screen Magagine, Alaska, Cartoon and Scenic and a Comedy in the Programme.

Three Shows Daily: 7; 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POPULAR PRICES.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,——"&c.

SEE

how David Harmon, the eminent barrister, took the tide, and whither it led him, in the remarkable five-reel Photoplay,

THE TIDE OF LIFE

A story of life, love and adventure on a Polynesian Island, now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Together with a Full Programme.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by MR. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last Two Nights of Present 2
GALA ATTRACTION!
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.
Presents the
SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL REVUELETTE
BEAUS & BELLES
Preceded by
HUGE VARIETIES.

THURSDAY, July 18th
For the 1st time in Bombay
A NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION
Yes! DEARIE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The Great War Play

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The most successful drama ever presented in Bombay, full of exciting incidents and spy plots.

To-morrow and Thursday
"PEG O' MY HEART".
The appealing and delightful Irish Comedy
PEG—MISS DORIS PHILLIPS.

FRIDAY
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

SATURDAY MATINEE at 5 P.M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY AT 9-30
'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.'

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1,
Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

TO-DAY AT 6-30
MR. DUCASSE OF CALCUTTA presents the 6-Act Metro-wonderplay
"THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE"
Featuring the popular stars
BEVERLY BAYNE & FRANCIS BUSHMAN.

NEW PICTURE BILL TO-MORROW.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

SWADESHI SOAPS

THE

Hindustan Soap & Candle Works, Ltd.,

WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY.

prepares best kinds of Bar and Toilet Soaps, free from animal fat.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Special rates for Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents.

For further particulars apply.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL
AMAZED AT MY SUCCESS.

Writes 20th June after seven weeks' treatment:—

"He eats and sleeps well, has no pains in the chest, does not have fever and says he feels brisk and well and able for work. I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

THE ONLY MAN

who can *prove* he has cured consumption in all stages is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., LL.D., B.A., T.C.D.
LONAVLA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The break in the Bombay monsoon continues, but the western disturbance has caused widespread rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal east Behar and Kashmir; local in Lower Burma, Konkhan and Malabar. A few falls also occurred North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Akyab and Bhamo two, Myitkyina four; Barisal and Calcutta two; Burdwan four, Dinajpur three, Darbhanga two, Gulmarg one and a half, Sonamarg one.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in Konkhan and a decrease in Kashmir, Bengal and Bihar.

SIMLA, July 15.

The disturbance that has come through Afghanistan caused nearly general rain in the northern half of the Punjab and local rain in Kashmir. The rainfall has also been nearly general in Bengal, local in Burma, Assam and Bihar. A few falls occured in the north-west of the United provinces, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar. The principal amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Bhamo three, Silchar four, Shillong one and a half, Cox's Bazar six, Chittagong three, Lyallpur one, Simla three and Murrie one and a half. Break in the Bombay monsoon persists.

Forecast:—Extension of light rain into south-west Punjab and Rajputana.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th July 1918

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.761 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.797 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 "
Minimum do. do.	81.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	162 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.76 "
Do. do. year	26.04 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 15th July 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	15	m 3 20	24 9	15 m 8 54	19 8
		3 40a	26 1	9 52a	18 6
Tues.	16	m 4 7	24 4	16 m 9 41	20 6
		4 28a	25 6	10 40a	18 8
Wed.	17	m 5 1	24 1	17 m 10 41	21 4
		5 30a	24 11	11 44a	18 7
Thur	18	m 6 21	24 1	18 0 11a	21 10
		5 29a	24 6		
Fri.	19	m 7 51	24 7	19 m 0 49	18 6
		6 40a	24 4	1 44a	21 9
Sat.	20	m 8 59	25 6	20 m 1 49	17 9
		7 56a	24 6	2 51a	21 3
Sun.	21	m 9 50	26 6	21 m 2 42	17 1
		9 9a	25 1	3 46a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
July 15 (Monday)	6h. 9m	7h 20m
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m	7h. 19m
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m
" 18 (Thursday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 12m)	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	23d.	4h.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 15th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.34in of rain and Lahore 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the east. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab and above it at Lahore. Day temperature continues above the average in the east Punjab; night temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues in large defect. Both day and night temperatures continue above the average, the excess in the former being moderate or considerable.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind where it is clear. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat, Central India West and parts of Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal and day temperature in slight or moderate excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Mormugao and night temperature at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity as generally below the average. Day temperature is considerably above normal in south Hyderabad slightly or moderately so elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen locally on the west coast and in Ceylon. Light rainfall has also occurred in the north Punjab under the influence of the western disturbance which was reported to be affecting Kashmere yesterday. Over the rest of the reporting area weather has been dry and the break in the monsoon persists. Day temperature continues high except in parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Kathiawar, and the air is generally drier than usual.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab; no great change appears probable elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 15th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th July)	92.5	85.8	62	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (14th July)	110.5	97.5	97	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	99.1	70.2	70	0.34	2.93	—2.23
Lahore	97.8	72.9	82	0.18	2.01	—2.33
Hissar	102.6	85.2	55	..	0.40	—3.46
Ambala	104.7	81.1	54	..	2.22	—5.45
Delhi	103.0	87.0	54	..	2.06	—5.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.4	86.9	54	..	2.44	—4.64
Mainpuri	104.8	86.0	55	..	1.82	—4.86
Jhansi	98.4	82.6	58	..	3.56	—6.80
Cawnpore	103.4	85.7	50	..	4.76	—2.02
Allahabad	102.7	86.4	45	..	8.78	—0.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.9	83.4	72	..	0	—0.63
Karachi	85.0	81.1	88	..	0	—2.45
Ajmer	96.	79.4	87	..	1.88	—3.73
Jaipore	98.9	81.4	53	..	0.52	—5.66
Kotah	95.6	81.8	66	..	5.87	—2.36
Mount Abu	75.5	64.4	97	..	5.92	—3.84
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.6	80.3	52	..	0.10	—4.73
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	85.9	81.5	83	..	4.92	—1.91
Rajkot	94.8	72.5	67	..	5.94	—4.05
Bhavnagar Para	96.2	80.6	85	..	2.64	—5.15
Surat	85.6	80.6	76	..	10.71	—6.37
Ahmedabad	100.1	80.6	67	..	2.28	—2.23
Deesa	93.6	80.3	69	..	3.08	—3.15
Neemuch	91.2	75.6	69	..	11.20	+8.53
Indore	90.5	74.1	74	..	5.18	—5.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.5	77.8	62	..	8.18	—7.58
Sangor	92.2	76.4	66	..	9.07	—4.14
Hoshangabad	94.7	75.8	66	..	7.23	—5.44
Khandwa	95.1	76.3	62	..	7.00	—2.34
Akola	96.9	75.8	57	..	5.96	—3.82
Amraoti	96.0	77.1	58	..	9.64	—1.65
Nagpur	95.9	76.9	0	..	14.21	—1.69
Chanda	96.1	81.0	53	..	13.53	—1.64
Raipur	94.0	77.0	69	..	28.32	+13.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	80.2	83	0.01	18.59	—19.65
Badpagir	85.7	80.1	79	..	26.94	—19.67
Marmug	88.2	...	77	..	24.87	—21.95
Karwar	85.9	77.9	95	0.20	33.82	—24.90
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.1	76.4	60	..	2.02	—5.04
Ahmednagar	92.1	70.3	58	..	1.94	—5.08
Poona	87.8	72.9	64	..	1.43	—6.96
Sholapur	97.1	74.8	59	..	1.10	—5.79
Bijapur	94.8	69.5	65	..	0.68	—4.70
Belgaum	90.5	66.7	86	0.02	6.33	—9.58
Aurangabad	96.2	71.0	62	..	1.79	—6.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.6	75.8	61	..	7.09	—2.96
Hyderabad	98.8	75.8	72	..	3.09	—4.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88	75.2	86	0.30	35.91	—21.38
Calicut	86.1	75.1	92	0.04	25.21	—26.61
Cochin	88.7	75.6	84	0.14	19.51	—21.26
Colombo	85.8	75.2	90	0.76	6.65	—4.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.2	81.2	52	..	3.98	—3.53
Bellary	97.1	74.2	65	..	0.35	—2.49
Cuddapah	99.	81.3	59	..	1.44	—3.53
Madras	102.7	80.6	52	..	2.19	—1.38
Bangalore	88.3	66.5	75	..	1.86	—8.28
Coimbatore	92.7	71.6	76	..	0.13	—9.82
Trichinopoly	103.2	76.7	58	..	1.21	—0.76
Negapatam	100.5	80.3	74	..	1.47	—0.65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th July, 1918, was 29.965 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

"STIFF TOES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your well read columns? According to the Home Letters received by last mail, the Home Government are transferring all wounded and unfit men to the R.A.M.C. and placing them in Hospitals in various parts of England to act as orderlies and all fit men in these Hospitals are being sent to the firing line in France. I am of opinion the Indian Government should do likewise as I am sure there are a good number of men in the various depots out here who have been wounded and are unfit, who could take the place of the S. and T. Officers and Sergeants who have never seen a shot fired and if things go on as they are, never will. When I say unfit men, I mean men who have been to the various fronts, been wounded or returned to India on account of ill health, not men with stiff toes who refuse to let the doctor put them right so that they can go to the front, and give a twice wounded man a chance. These same men (Stiff Toes) enjoy nice soft jobs say, Company Sergeant Major (Swank) in a place say, Bangalore. If this should catch the eye of any Stiff Toes, I hope they will take the hint and get to the Front as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO HAS DONE HIS BIT.

COLLAPSE OF BUILDING

A four-storied building, situated in Temker Street, collapsed about one o'clock yesterday morning. It is stated that one of the tenants had previously seen some "debris" falling and raised an alarm, which warned the tenants, who had safely got out when the building collapsed.

TALATIS' STRIKE IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

There is a general strike of talatis in the Thana District. In the Salsette Taluka of the district the talatis have unanimously resolved to hold on until their demands are granted which in the main are identical with those of their Kaira brethren. It is said there are a few "blacklegs" in other talukas, but this microscopical minority will, it is believed, not in the least affect the situation. The talatis say that they have always been the most valuable officials of Government in spite of their humble rank. Nevertheless they could not help going on strike, for in these bad times the talatis say it would be a miracle if they could live, on their income. Generally speaking, the public sympathy is with the strikers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, July 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.83
Aug.	20 69
Sept.	19.76
Oct.	19.24
Nov.	19.05

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
July	20.59

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4 000
" to Continent	1.000
Futures at New York July	27.94
" " Oct.	24.73
" " Jan.	24.05
Spot Cotton at New York	32.95
" Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans July	27.15
" Oct.	23.66
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 15.

This morning Fine Broach July was quoted nominally at Rs. 748. Owing to a meeting the Marwadi bazaar did not open until after 4 o'clock, the tone being easier and Fine Broach July opening at Rs. 746½. Later on business was done at Rs. 744 and Rs. 742. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 741, and closing quotations are given below.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and prices were irregular. The demand still continues to run chiefly on stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	742
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	750
" M G Coompta	"	"	776
" " Westerns	"	"	762

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 15TH JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		597	557	617	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		587	552		"
Sawginned Dharwar				737	"
M.G. Westerns				751	"
M G. Coompta				784	"
M.G. Bagalkot				758	"
M.G Kadi Viramgam			767		"
M.G. Anjar			780		"
M G. Mundra			745		"
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan			745		"
Laktar Ginned					"
M.G. Athni Miraj				782	"
M.G. Broach		745	735	725	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 13th July 1918.

Cotton	9 906 bales
Wheat	6 256 cwts.
Linseed	7 014 "
Rape, &c.	1,482 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	235 "
Groundnuts	737 "
Castorseed	5 138 "
Rice	9,372 "
Myrabollams	2 661 "
Cottonseed	931 "
Mowrahseed	Nil
Gram	5,332 "
Jowar	61 "
Bajra	Nil
Barley	2,594 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.	F.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	595	560	520	..	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	590	555	..	..	..	Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	747	737	..	..	Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	780	..	..	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	745	735	725	..	..	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	752	742	..	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	585	..	..	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	745	Ready	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	740	725	Ready	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	755	740	Ready	
Westerns (H G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	785	770	Ready	
Aatni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	785	770	Ready	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 15th, 1918:—5-30 p.m

	Bazar Terms:			Mill Delivery:		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	0	0	0	7	11	0
" " Cawnpore 70-36	54	0	0	7	11	0
" Karachi Bansla	0	0	0	7	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	8	0	..	..	..
" Cawnpore	7	8	0	..	..	..
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	12	0	..	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	4	0	8	10	0
" Thin	7	14	0	8	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0	..	..	..
" Gujar 75-25	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Gujar 50-50	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Black	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poppyseed, White	11	0	0	..	..	..
Groundnut	45	0	0	..	..	..
Mowrasseed	4	10	0	..	..	..
Barley	37	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed	57	0	0	13	12	0

Forward:	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	9	5	0
Linseed May	9	15	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	11	0
Wheat April-May	8	1	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 15th, 1918.

	Rate per lb	
	a.	p.
Davids No. 16	15	1
Shapurji No. 16	14	15
Apollo No. 16	14	14
Ard No. 10	14	14
Monsel No. 6s	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 15 15½
" Demand	1 15 15½
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1 15 15½
Fcs. Demand	1 15 15½
American Dollars	203
Hongkong "	210
Shanghai "	221½
Japan "	312½
Singapore "	143½
	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

15th July.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-2-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-3-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3/Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 203¾.
Credit 3/Msd/a, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 217¾.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 66.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Old Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New Stock Exchange was open for about 2 hours and a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Fazulbhoys, Standards, Simplex and Pearl Mill shares and the market was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Standards 2,157-8, Madhowji 2,930, Fazulbhoy 965, Crescent 309-8 Currimbhoy 445, Pearls 742-8, Simplex 1,032-8, David 657-8, By. United 1,135, New Greats 442-8, Finlay 575, Colaba 1,630, Shapurji 153-12, and Tata Old 247-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 13th July 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,22,65,917	
" Deposits at Branches	60,29,589	
		3,82,95,516
Other Deposits		17,81,62,438
Post Bills		14,525
Sundries		20,20 112
	Rs.	23,85,92,591

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	6,96,17,146
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,55,96,094
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	4,84,89,084
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,21,95,446
Dead Stock	8,71,035
Stamps	8,868
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks	4,96,381
Sundries	21,89,888
Cash	7,72,41,219
Rs.	23,85,92,591

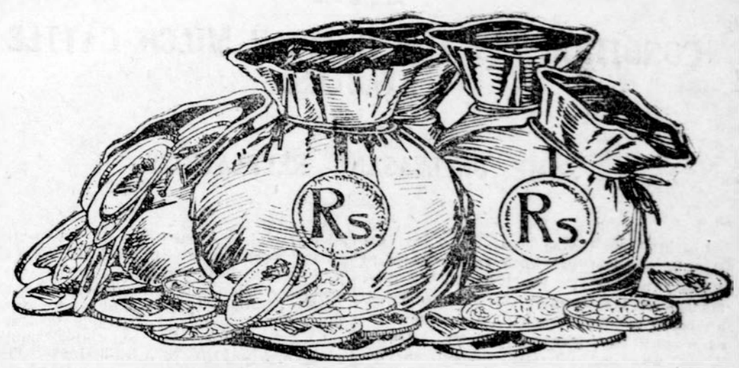
COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am an orthodox non-Christian, and had the good fortune of receiving for four years education at the Wilson College. My early training and the traditions of my family are such as to make me a strong partisan of my own religion, but in fairness to my instructors of the Bible I must say that those boys, who pay serious attention to the lectures, receive a sort of moral training which no other college imparts, and the need of which is widely felt in Indian schools. I severed my connection with the college fifteen years ago, and during my four years' stay I attended religious lectures mostly of Dr. Mackichen and the Rev. Robertson now Principal of the Gujarat College. The hour opened with prayers generally improvised at the moment asking benediction on our work, and if there was famine, plague or war an earnest prayer to avert it. The Lord's Prayer, the catholicity of which any religion would be too willing to adopt, was said but seldom. Then the professor would read two or three verses from the Bible, and devote the whole of the period in delivering a lecture on the subject suggested by the verses, covering a wide sweep of ground and bringing to bear his general knowledge and culture to illustrate his points. The misfortune is that the students have a preconceived notion, fostered by the writers of letters in your paper that the teaching of Bible will permeate young minds and should be tolerated only as a necessary nuisance. They sit with closed minds and miss an excellent opportunity which is the only one, among a mass of dead subjects, of coming in living touch with the culture and character of the teacher. There is no calculus to measure the influence of the master on the pupil, except perhaps the grateful recognition of the pupil himself, and I for one acknowledge my debt to such teachers. Apart from moral instruction, who does not owe an immense debt to the Bible for innumerable expressions of pure and chaste English it teaches? The best of English authors are unintelligible to us unless we know the allusion to a parable or verse from the Bible. Thus the Biblophobes waste their hour at college, and open the Bible or worse still acquire second hand the knowledge of Biblical allusions, after a still greater waste of time, from dictionaries. No parent has to fear anything, if the boy who attends the college has a healthy grounding in youth of the first principles of his own religion.—Yours, etc.,

F. D.

A European gentleman of Calcutta who wishes to remain annonymous has generously made a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which the Committee have gratefully accepted.



79 Crores

Of Rupees are still required to make up the 150 crores of Rupees which we were asked to lend last year. In 1917 we contributed 52 crores. This year we have only raised 19 crores for the Second Indian War Loan.

THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT IN INDIA to provide Wheat, Rice and other food, Cotton, Tea, Hides, Boots, Tents and Huts, Rifles and Guns, Shot and Shell, etc., for our Army and Navy and help them to crush the greatest foe of Peace, Prosperity and Happiness the world has ever known.

Every Crore brings Victory Nearer

Is it not worth while to bring Peace nearer to save life, to prevent suffering, and to protect India from all the horrors; all the murderous destruction that the Germans have inflicted on Belgium, France, the Balkan States, and Russia?

Rich and Poor can Help

Everybody in India can help by simply lending their money at good interest and free of income tax to the Government. They have only to instruct their Bank or their Broker to buy War Bonds. Or they can walk in to any Post Office Savings Bank or the WAR LOAN BUREAU, ESPLANDE ROAD, Bombay, and BUY A WAR BOND.

The poorer classes can help by buying a Ten-rupee Post Office Cash Certificate for Rs. 7-12. Cash Certificates for Rs. 20 can be bought for Rs. 15-8; Rs. 50 for Rs. 38-12; Rs. 100 for for Rs. 77-8; and Cash Certificates for Rs. 500 at Rs. 387-8. They are free of Income Tax; they are payable in five years after issue. It you are hard up in the meantime, these Certificates can be cashed at any time during the five years period at increasing interest and at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates.

Invest in War Loan To-Day

Don't say you can't afford it. YOU CAN.

WHAT CAUSES THE EPIDEMICS?

CONDITIONS IN THE BOMBAY MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

SOME UNPLEASANT REVELATIONS.

Our attention having been called to the state of many of the milch cattle stables in Bombay by Mr. C. P. Nanavati, Assistant Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, a reporter of "The Chronicle" was commissioned to assist Mr. Nanavati and Mr. Liladhar Jivraj, who also interested himself in the matter, in an investigation of the conditions. The results, which have an important bearing on the sanitary condition and general hygiene of the City, as well as the humanitarian aspect of the subject, are embodied in the subjoined report drawn up by our representative:—

THE MILK PROBLEM.

FROM THE HUMANITARIAN AND HYGIENIC ASPECTS.

It is a well-known fact that the milk problem in Bombay is of very old duration, or, "as old as the hills and as much neglected as ever by the dwellers on the plain." At times we read of sporadic complaints in the press about impure milk, but such occasional complaints seem to produce no tangible results, and the question, after a few days' discussion, remains unsolved as it has been all these years past. Hardly one out of ten ever gives a thought as to how the milk industry is carried on, in a large city like Bombay, and what untold miseries and pain are inflicted, in many cases, on the milch cattle and their young, by the majority of owners of the animals, whose greed does not prevent them from resorting to the meanest tricks, so long as they can possibly squeeze out every drop of milk at the sacrifice of the lives of the animals and their young ones.

The owner of a buffalo too often cares for milk only, and as the calves have to be fed on their mother's milk for at least one month after birth, the owner rather than allow the calves to take their due share, is only too glad to see them perish, and though by animal instinct the buffaloes seldom give milk unless and until their young ones are first given their share, the heartless owners will not allow the calves to get even a small share if they can help it. Thus many calves are actually starved, and very few survive the first month after birth. Just because it does not pay to rear calves, the latter are left to die an unnatural death. A wholesale massacre of these dumb animals is thus daily going on, in a large city like Bombay, and this is convived at by persons from whom one could least expect it—high-caste Hindus. Apart from the humanitarian point of view, the untimely massacre of the calves cannot but tell on the milch cattle population, in this country, which is mainly agricultural, and it is the cattle that are the main support of the ryots.

The Fate of Milk Cattle.

Of all the manifold miseries and sufferings which these dumb creatures are subjected to, from the time they see the light of the day, the most deplorable and heart-rending is the ultimate fate of the milch cattle after they have ceased giving milk! As soon as they stop giving milk they become a profitless concern to their owners. It does not pay them to keep the animals—which for months past were the source of their income—up to the time they are able to give milk again, for which several months necessarily elapse. So they are sold to the butcher for a paltry sum, which generally is less than one-fourth the price originally paid for the animal. Many of the owners carry on their business on a small capital; and they, therefore, find it to their advantage to sell the now "useless" animals to butchers, getting money wherewith to buy new stock ready to give them income at once! This selling of "cast-off" animals is not confined to petty owners only. There are well-to-do persons who have made a fortune out of the milk business, many of whom resort to such means of disposing of the poor animals. And it will shock many if it is pointed out to them that amongst such there are many high-class Hindus, and also some Patidars!

From enquiries made, and looking to the dearness of keeping and feeding the animals, there is no doubt that absolutely pure milk could not be sold by retailers in Bombay for less than four annas per lb. The stuff sold at rates less than four annas, by retailers, represents the different quantities of *aqua pura* added to the milk, unless, of course, the owner is content with a very small margin of profit, but such persons are rarely, if ever, to be found. It is well-known that the sellers go on mixing water to an unreasonable extent, and make hugh profits by actually realising over four annas, and that some unscrupulous sellers realise over six annas per lb. In the Milk Market that has some years back been started, daily rates of milk are very fluctuating, and scarcity of good milk will be realised somewhat when it is pointed out that at times the rate runs up to even seven annas a pound, the stuff even at such a high rate not being at all pure. The laxity of Municipal supervision has tended to increase the evil to an alarming extent, and it is high time public opinion asserted itself to arouse the authorities to a true sense of their duty towards the long suffering public.

Surprise Visits.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, the energetic Assistant Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, who takes such a keen interest in the well-being of dumb animals, particularly the milch cattle, on making inquiries learned of the poor feeding of milch cattle and the wretched condition of Bombay stables in which they were kept. Mr. Liladhar Jivraj, who has had a dairy experience of over twenty years, supplied Mr. Nanavaty with certain facts and figures *re* the animals and the stables, and at his request a reporter of the "Chronicle" was deputed to go into the matter thoroughly. Our reporter accompanied by Messrs. Chhaganlal and Liladhar, paid surprise visits to several stables. They made very searching enquiries, and in several cases visited the places twice, thrice and even half a dozen times to satisfy themselves. The reports of their visits will prove interesting reading.

SOME TYPICAL STABLES.

(NO. 1.) TARDEO ROAD STABLES.

The first stable visited on the 3rd June is situated at Tardeo Road opposite the Adamji Pirbhoy Tent Factory. It is owned by a Marwari. There were about 130 buffaloes there, owned by about a dozen different persons. It was quite apparent, from a glance, that some of the animals were very poorly fed. About 25 of them were most miserably fed—their emaciated frames would excite the pity of the most heartless. The drains in which dung and sweepings of floor are collected before removing them to the receptacles made for them, were choked up as the refuse had not been cleared for three days. It was stated that as the cart removing the refuse had broken, the cleaning was not done for the past three days! The stench issuing from the accumulated matter was nauseating and unbearable. When a man present was asked whether there was only one trough for the 130 animals, for drinking and washing purposes, he stated that there had been another trough at the other end of the stable, but it had been closed by the late Parsi manager, who in his regime of about two years, had thought it economical to close the other. The owner of the stable who every month makes a decent income out of the stables, must be called upon to keep at least one more trough and water pipe. At it is one place used both for washing the 130 animals and for their drinking water. So a certain hour or part of an hour is granted to each party in turn to finish the washing of the animals.

A little further off from the trough, in the compound of the stable, there is a regular bog full of slime and mud knee-deep. The rain water that collects there, adds to the nuisance and only a merciful sun can dry up the slough.

Mr. Liladhar who owns about 22 buffaloes in this stable, has kept them well fed, and it would be a great relief indeed if all other owners of animals in Bombay were as sensible as he. Another noticeable feature is that while Mr. Liladhar has 22 buffaloes, he now boasts of having eight calves. There were two more which lately died, whereas all the other owners in the stable who own over 100 buffaloes cannot boast of as many calves among them.

A visit to the stable, the next morning, showed that the drains were at last being cleared of dung and manure and other matter that had lain uncleared for three days.

Subsequent enquiries showed that of late foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in some of the animals of the stable. The disease, it is alleged, is generally due to the mud and slime through which the animals pass, particularly in rainy season, and looking to the wretched condition of the compound of the stable, there is no wonder that disease should occur. A couple of Mr. Liladhar's buffaloes also were attacked with this disease, but by prompt action they have recovered.

(NO. 2) WALKESHWAR ROAD STABLE.

The second visit was to a stable situated far off from the public road. It is on the Banganga Road, leading from the Walkeshwar Temple, and just facing the sea. The owner of the stable is a Bhaiya woman by name Devkibai who being in the dairy line, knows well how to make money in the quickest time possible. There were 28 buffaloes when we visited the stable, about a dozen of which were very poorly fed. The owner of the stable, Devkibai, herself keeps nine out of the 28.

One of our main enquiries was to ascertain the quality of the food, and to give our readers an idea of this, we will place before them some facts of the state of affairs as they at present exist. In Bombay horse stables of course straw is used for the horses' bedding.' This straw is naturally dirtied by urine and dung. When it is cleared out of the stables daily it is not thrown away, as might be supposed, but it is extensively used by owners of milch cattle who give the rotten stuff to their poor buffaloes as food. A big 'gunda' or a bundle of such stuff can be had for a couple of annas. We found that such 'horse-bedding' hay was lying in the mangers of the stables and the buffaloes were eating it. The animals that get such poor stuff cannot give naturally good milk. On seeing us, however, discussing the quality of the food, one shrewed Bhaiya brought one 'poola' tha is a bundle of good hay and threw it between some buffaloes, and a couple of other Bhaiyas followed suit. On looking roundabout the stable, we found that the 'rotten hay' was near most of the animals. When we entered the stable, the woman and others were put off their guard, by our telling them that we desired to keep some of our buffaloes in the stable; but our searching enquiries put them on the alert, and the woman then began to brag of her powers. She was bold enough to assert that she was supplying milk and butter from her stable to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay! Our enquiries have elicited the fact that this was only swagger. We have learnt that his Excellency the Governor who has got his own dairy farm at Ganeshkind, gets his milk supply in Bombay direct from Poona every morning.

There was good hay there no doubt, which was evidently kept there for show, to be used when necessary. There were hardly a couple of calves in the whole stable.

A few men living about were brought up by Mr. Liladhar and they all said they all knew the state of affairs and that they were daily seeing 10 or 15 'gundas' of the rotten hay being taken in the stable between 10 and 12 noon, i.e. just after the municipal supervision which—whenever made—is generally made in the morning before 10.

Another piece of information gathered by us is that the owner of the stable does not keep any man to remove the dung and other 'kutchra' from the drains to the receptacle, which is all thrown into the sea opposite.

(No. 3.) THE FORJETT STREET STABLE

The next stable visited is situate at Forjett Street, opposite the palatial building, Jaephal Terrace. The stable belongs to Mr. Kasamally J. Pirbhoy. There were about 125 buffaloes, most of which were very miserably fed. In this stable also the rotten hay was seen in the mangers. Many of the poor animals did not seem to get enough food, as was evident from their miserable emaciated frames. The man looking to the supervision of the stables, Gopal Bhaoo, when asked why he allowed the wretched stuff to be taken in the stables by the owners of the buffaloes, excitedly said: "I have so often told the Bhaiyas not to use the rotten hay, but they persist in using it. When men of the Municipality do not stop the rotten hay, how can I stop it"? Coolies are seen in broad daylight, taking on their heads, the "gundas" of the rotten hay from different horse stables, and there being no effective check it is being used in broad daylight.

Several men who have their shops adjoining were called as witnesses and they all deposed that this was nothing new to them. They saw the rotten hay being taken in daily.

If, then, as stated by the man of the stable-owner, he is powerless to stop the nefarious practice of the owners of the buffaloes, no time should be lost by the Municipal authorities in putting a real effective check on this evil, which should not be allowed to exist a single day.

Subsequent visits also showed that the rotten hay was still being daily given to the animals uninterruptedly.

(No. 4.) ARTHUR ROAD STABLE.

Our next visit was to a road that is noted for having several large stables of milch cattle. One of these is owned by one Bhagwanji Ghelabhai, a Hindu. Up to now it was our sad experience to find stables full of dung and kuchra stinking everywhere, as well as the animals more or less emaciated and starving. This stable fortunately is in striking contrast to all the previous ones we had seen or those we saw later on. It is paved with stones all round, *i.e.*, not only where the animals are tied, but also all the passages and the surrounding place, leaving only a very small space unpaved. Indeed the stable can be held up as an ideal one. The water tanks and troughs are big and excellent. The buffaloes, about 200 in number, were all clean. Most of them were well fed, and there was no trace of the rotten hay there. Good hay was found in the mangers, and stacks of hay were to be seen in the big loft provided there. The breeze in the stable was excellent, which is plainly absent in the stables we had previously seen.

(No. 5.) ARTHUR ROAD STABLE II.

The owner of this stable is Mr. Kasamally J. Pirbhoy, whose stable at Forjett Street we have already described. There were about 140 animals when we first visited it. Most of them were well fed, though here also we found the horse-bedding "hay." The contractors of the stable are two brothers, one of whom generally looks after their concern. He was asked by us the reason of using the rotten hay, when he replied that his order was not to use the bad hay. He further added that all the owners of the animals were not giving the bad hay, but he gave us the names of three men who were particularly guilty of this. They were, he added, also starving their calves.

(No. 6) ARTHUR ROAD STABLE III.

The last stable visited is in close proximity of stable No. 5 detailed before, and is situate at Arthur Road. Mr. Kasamally J. Pirbhoy is also the fortunate owner of this stable which has a number of double sheds which now accommodate over 550 buffaloes. (We were told that stables Nos. 5 and 6, both together, contain about 700 animals). The contractor is a Bora, who has kept a Pathan, named Phulelkhan, to look after his master's concern. He is a straightforward man, but evidently is powerless before the rich owners of the animals. The greater number of the animals is owned by several persons, a few of whom are particularly notorious for the dishonest means employed. One of them owns about 64 animals in this stable. He also owns a number of buffaloes in the stable No. 4 described before, where, however, all the animals, as mentioned by us, are kept well and fed well. In this stable at least, however this owner used to keep some of his buffaloes in the open, and when the Pathan remonstrated with him for so doing he used (so we were informed) to say blandly "Go to court, if you like." We understand that this owner is a milk contractor supplying milk to a big European hospital or hospitals.

The "horse-beddinv hay" was found in all the mangers in this stable, and the rotten hay was observed exposed in the sun outside the shed, presumably for allowing it to dry up in order that it might put up a respectable appearance, after the smell of urine on it had vanished by the scorching sun.

About half the number of buffaloes there were very poorly fed. It was about 2 p.m. and we saw seven calves outside the shed, in the scorching sun. The poor creatures, were left without any protection! The owner or owners seemed to think that the lives of these calves were not worth troubling about. On another side, we also saw two buffaloes and seven calves similarly exposed in the open. We also saw water in milk pails being carried in the sheds. This of course was for washing the pails only! It could not be for anything else! Most of the drains in the stable where dung etc., is being collected, were found to be choked up, and the stench issuing therefrom was unbearable. It is wonderful how all the drains could be so full of dung etc. if they were all, according to the bye-laws of the Municipality, cleaned and washed in the morning.

We learned that some of the owners of the animals who are nigh-caste Hindus and Patidars sell their buffaloes, that have ceased giving milk, to butchers. Two such unfortunate creatures we saw outside the stable with a butcher's man ready to take them away to their final goal!

The Municipal Bye-laws.

These are some of the horrors of Bombay stables of milch cattle. Though we have described only half a dozen stables most of which are located in one district, the state of affairs prevailing in stables of other parts of Bombay, are much the same, as we are advised by some gentlemen who have experience of the stables in all parts of Bombay.

It would be highly instructive if some of the bye-laws relating to Milch Cattle Stables, were here reproduced. Section 11 of the Bye-laws (confirmed by the Municipal Corporation on 24-11-1913, and by Government by Notification No. 675 of 26-1-1914) lays it down:—

"A license-holder shall also provide upon or in connection with the licensed premises a paved space to the satisfaction of the Commissioner on which the cattle can be washed. Such paved space shall have an area equal to not less than 1/7th of the floor area of the stable."

Now, why should the owner of the stable not be called upon to have even the whole of the compound of the stable, or, if that is so exacting, at least the place from the stable leading upto the washing place? At present the animals have to pass through bogs of mire before they reach the washing place, with the inevitable result of the animals wallowing in it or being attacked with some disease as detailed in the account of stable No. 1. Owners of stables reap a rich harvest of income every month, and they would be justly called upon to keep adjoining places of stables paved and cleaned. Again bye-law 13 enjoins on the license holder to cause his premises "thoroughly cleansed and flushed" twice daily. But our information goes to show that some of the license-holders do not see that this rule is always observed, so some places are many times cleaned only once daily, though it must be admitted many are having their places cleaned twice daily.

Illegal practices.

A portion of bye-law No. 10 might also be quoted here with advantage. It says:—

"He (a license-holder) shall not permit any gowli or other person to sleep in any stable, nor shall he permit any loft or part of the premises over a stable to be used for purposes of human habitation. Provided that the Commissioner may permit such specified number, as he may think fit, of attendants, to sleep on the premises, to prevent accident among the animals; but no attendant shall occupy any space which will encroach upon the air space prescribed for each animal."

So far so good, but may we enquire, if strict supervision is kept to see that this bye-law is strictly observed? Our own experience tells us that this sub-section, in the pious words in which it is framed, remains on paper only. We do not know what the legislature means when it says of "human habitation." But it is a fact that, in many stables, right over the heads of the animals and below the roof, there are to be seen some structures of bamboos, something like scaffoldings, provided wherein cots and other paraphernalia can be seen dangling merrily or tied down. This structure is converted by the Bhaiyas of the stable into their tiffin "room" in day time, and we have been informed by some Bhaiyas who have themselves used it, that it is converted into sleeping berths at night. There is no doubt that there are some rooms or chawls adjoining a stable for the attendants, but in some stables where there is no sufficient accommodation for the attendants, some of them avail themselves of such a structure, blessing the inspectors who are not used to nocturnal visits. If this does not encroach upon the air space, we wonder what else can. Why a structure is at all permitted over the animals, passes our comprehension.

The legislature is silent on the point whether milk can be sold in the stable itself. Let us, however quote bye-law No. 19:—It says:

"A dairy-man or milk-seller shall not sell or keep milk in any dwelling house or room or place uesd for sleeping or cooking, or where other articles of food are kept or where any other trade is carried on."

From the strict rule laid down as above it would not be wrong to infer that selling milk in the stables is nto contemplated by the legislature. Yet we have seen with our own eyes that no sooner are the animals milked and pails full of milk, than mixing and selling go on just near the drains hardly a yard or two away from the tail-end of the buffaloes. In the stable No. 1 visited by us we saw such a process. A seller on seeing us grew restless, as we caught him redhanded. We however assured him that we would not prosecute him, and pacified his feelings by saying jockingly "Don't be afraid. Others also are doing this." Then he began to recite his difficulties, to the effect that he could not pull on without such mixing!

Overcrowding.

Let us further examine one more section. Subsection (c) of bye-law No. 5 lays down as follows:—

"A license-holder shall not at any time of the day or night, in any case, keep in any one stable or shed erected on the licensed prenises after these bye-laws came into force a larger number of milch cattle than 100."

This section is presumably laid down to avoid herding of a large number of cattle in one particular locality. Even if that is not the intention of the legislature, and though it is silent on the point whether more than one stable can exist side by side, from at least the hygienic point of view inderss to many stables in close proximity of one another should not be granted. Yet, as detailed before, we have seen that about 700 animals are stabled together (excepting of course the 200 in the opposite stable, and yet another lot of animals about 200 yards distant from No. 6.). There are chawls for poor residents there, also a regular colony of residential quarters has sprung up on the back side of the stable, the residents of which have drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, among other complaint or complaints, to the fact that the stables are a nuisance to the locality. The peculiar stench that sometimes, particularly in the small hours of the morning, emanates from the stables and is wafted by the morning breeze across the locality is nauseating. The locality is notoriously malarious, all the year round, which might be due to a greater or less extent to the surrounding stables as well as a dirty mill tank, which thank God, is now being slowly filled up! The stable (No. 6) was, a few months ago, visited by the Municipal Commissioner. It was in the morning, and he saw with his own eyes that the dung and refuse was in the stables everywhere uncleared. As to that he opined that as it was early morning the dung etc., could not have been cleared so soon. He said that the stables had been there so long, and that they could not be now removed, but he assured the petitioners that he would issue the necessary order to keep the stables clean, and would also pay a surprise visit again. It is not known whether he has since done so or not.

Very few out of those who every morning take their morning milk are aware of the fact that each drop of it, extracted from the helpless half-starving dumb creatures, in many cases, has been squeezed, from animals kept in such dirty and barbarous conditions.

Is it too much to hope that humanitarians and others will come to realise the gravity of the situation, and devise measures that may effectively find a solution of the problem which, with the growing population of Bombay, is daily aggravating and becoming more and more acute. There is a field for Indian humanitarians for continued agitation for the amelioration of the wretched lot the wretched creatures who give ungrateful man the most sustaining food in the world. Half of the miseries of the animals would stop automatically if the stables were removed from the town to distant suburbs where pasture could be easily and cheaply secured, and where the animals, after they cease giving milk, would not fall a prey to the knife of the butcher. There seems to be a vast field for some limited concern if it was started by the right men with humane motives. Government help would assuredly come if they are convinced of the necessity of such a step.

But until this is done, it is high time the authorities were not to lose a single day in doing everything to set the matters right. At present the Bhaiya attendants look after everything, even selling the milk on behalf of their masters, who only occasionlaly visit the stables. The Bhaiyas of cattle owners are the chief offenders. They either carry out the unprincipled orders of their masters, or do or add to the foul acts on their own account, owing to lack of constant and rigid supervision. Owners of stables either connive at or are blissfully ignorant of the poor feeding, mixing etc. Some effective check is necessary whereby owners of the cattle are made to take proper care and not leave everything in the hands of their Bhaiyas.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your issue of the 11th instant that Sir Reginald Craddock seems bent upon curtailing the liberty of the press as far as possible, and you say in your Notes of the Day that you shall not be surprised to learn that the "Bombay Chronicle" is now permanently put on Sir Reginald's *Index Expurgatorius* as a Rangoon correspondent informed you. There is nothing surprising here. The war has given some people in authority the greatest opportunity to exercise their arbitrary methods to their heart's content. Perhaps the following para from the "Literary Guide" of June last may interest you and your readers and give a fine example of the narrow-mindedness of some people in power here:—

THE MURDER OF AN INNOCENT.

"From the 'Rangoon Gazette' I see that all copies of a Burmese translation of my little pamphlet, 'God and the War' have been 'declared forfeit to his Majesty on the ground that the pamphlet contains words which are likely or have a tendency directly or indirectly to bring into hatred or contempt a class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India.' What these words are I have failed to discover, and, unless the translator has been embroidering rather freely (no authority to translate was ever given). I can only suppose the suppression of the pamphlet is due to the officious ingenuity of some pietist on the war-path. If the best way of answering a perfectly temperate statement is to extinguish it, I feel a little proud of having incurred 'his Majesty's' displeasure.'"

"God and the War" is an interesting little pamphlet, published about a couple of years ago by Mr. C. T. Gorham, the General Secretary of the Rationalist Press Association of London. It is a philosophical opinion on the role of God in the affairs of this world, and especially in the present war. Mr. Gorham who is a Freethinker, sneers at the idea that God is on our side or of the enemy. He ridicules the Kaiser for calling God his old ally. He thinks that the belief in God of most people is so anthropomorphic as to smack a good deal yet of savage survivals. In fine Mr. Gorham believes that God, in spite of the discordant praytrs of the pietist, troubles himself little with the affairs of this world and he thinks that this world will only become a better world when men will have more the spirit of humanity in them than all the God-fearing pretences we hear on all sides. It is no business of mine to offer any opinion on the views of Mr. Gorham. Suffice to say that the war has certainly shaken the belief of millions of thoughtful people in all the old beliefs, so highly cherished before. All I want to say is that it is a piece of high-handedness and misplaced authority on the part of the Burman authorities to proscribe that book. If it has offended the bigotted notion of any individual in high authority he ought to remember that we are not living in the time of the Spanish Inquisition, when similar methods were employed to suppress views that were not in accordance with those who held sway at that time.—Yours, etc.,

"DEMOCRAT."

Bombay July. 14.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC BULBS FROM COMPARTMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Vinayak Atmaram, formerly a clerk in the railway offices, with the theft of six electric bulbs, valued at Rs. 18, from a 1st class railway carriage at Victoria Terminus on Sunday. Mr. Gadkari, who appeared for the accused, said the accused belonged to a respectable family, possessing large property in Thana, and he was tempted to commit the offence as he was unemployed. The accused prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED FOR THEFT OF BRANDY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Joseph D'Souza with possessing four bottles of Bisquit Brandy, valued at Rs. 30, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The accused was searched outside the docks on Saturday night, when he was found in possession of the bottles. He said the bottles had been given him by a Mahomedan, whom he could not name or point out. He was convicted, and, as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING HIS MASTER'S MONEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Raje charged Donda Kassam with theft as a servant of Rs. 250, belonging to his master, the third officer of a steamship. The complainant missed the amount from his cabin on Saturday, and suspecting the accused, had him searched, when Rs. 150 were found on the accused. The accused said he had paid the rest of the money to a person to whom he owed some money. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also charged with the theft of a coat belonging to his master. The coat was found in his box. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Wali Mahomed Galbai, a Mahomedan. It appeared that the deceased, who was a hawker, had been suffering from asthma and used to take opium to relieve the pain. On Sunday he was found lying unconscious on the "otla" of a shop and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably an accidental overdose.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Marshall Monteiro, a "bidee" maker, aged about 40 years, residing at Duncan Road. The evidence was that the deceased had been quarrelsome for a long time past and often threatened to hang himself. On Saturday night he returned home drunk and he took some more drinks after food, and threatened to assault his wife. He went into the next room about midnight, and soon after, his wife heard a noise but was afraid to go in lest he should assault her. About twenty minutes later, she brought a caste man and opened the door of the room, when the deceased was found hanging by the neck by his braces. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LABOUR CORPS OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

Enquiries are from time to time received by the Madras Government for the names of gentlemen suitable for employment as officers of various labour corps now being raised in this presidency. Officers so appointed receive commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Government propose to open a register of applicants for such employment and will be glad to receive applications.

POLICE CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

It is supposed that a gang of soldiers is responsible for numerous burglaries which have been committed during the last few weeks in North and North-East London. Houses were broken into at Clapton in mail week, and the police surprised three men whom they endeavoured to arrest. The men, who were wearing trench coats, looked like soldiers. They broke away in Mildenhall-road, and afterwards it is alleged, one of them fired several shots from a revolver at the policemen who followed them. Two men have been arrested.

"WELFARE" IN FACTORIES AND MINES.

The Home Secretary has made Orders, which came into force in mail week, applying to factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in dyeing other than job-dyeing or in tanning by the "two-bath" process. The Orders are on the same lines as the draft Order issued last August for the dyeing and tanning industries, but certain modifications have been made to meet objections raised by employers. The Order requires that the official cautionary notice as to the effect of chrome on the skin shall be kept posted up in the works. In view of the strong representations which were made by employers as to the impossibility in many cases of providing suitable cloak-room and mess-room accommodation at the present time, it is provided that the requirements in these respects shall not take effect during the period of the war.

"Welfare" regulations have also been made by the Home Secretary applying to mines in which ganister is being worked.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

There will be a meeting of the Board, at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 20.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Ralli Brothers C. C. Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, July 21.

Parsi Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.
Young Zoroastrian C. C. v. Baronet C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. G. I. P. Rly. C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Second General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the Town Hall, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express ...	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAN.

MODY.—In loving memory of Rustam P. Mody, who died at Bombay on 16th July 1917, aged 40, deeply regretted.

DEATH.

JAYAKAR—Moreshwar Anandrao, aged 64, on Saturday, 13th July, 1918. Mourned by relations and friends.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/15th G. I. P. Rly. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/15th G. I. P. Rly. Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAMS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The booking of week-end and deferred telegrams for Mesopotamia is again suspended owing to interruption of cable and land lines.

SCHOLARSHIP AND CHARITY FUND.

The honorary secretary of this fund informs us that the following scholarships have been awarded from the fund for the year ending 31st May, 1919:—8 College students, Rs. 58 per month; 14 High School students, Rs. 60 per month; 2 female students, Rs. 14 per month; help to poor widows and orphans, Rs. 25 per month. Total Rs. 157 per month.

A CHILD'S FATALITY.

Bhagu Bhiwa, aged 6 years, and Kuchra Bala, two Hindu boys, were playing near the basement of a house under construction at Dharavi on Sunday, when both fell into an accumulation of water, five feet deep. They were brought out in an unconscious state and were immediately attended to by Dr. Dastur. Kuchra recovered, but Bhagu died.

8-DAY LUMINOUS
WRIST WATCH
Goes 8 DAYS with ONE WINDING.

22/6 Rs. 16-14

Solid Silver Case.

Time can be easily seen on the Darkest Night.

22/6 or Rs.16-14 for this Gent's very useful 8-DAY WRIST WATCH in SOLID SILVER Case, British Government Stamped, with LUMINOUS FIGURES & HANDS, as illustrated. Reliable 7 JEWEL Swiss Lever Movement, that will keep good time. Strong, well made, dust and damp-proof case, beautifully plain polished. The Luminous Figures and Hands are of superior quality, making it possible to see the time on the darkest night. Superior quality leather strap with secure buckle. Every watch is carefully examined and tested in our own workshops, and fully guaranteed for FIVE Years against all defects in material and workmanship. If not perfectly satisfactory, Watch can be returned at our expense and your money will be promptly refunded, including ALL postage charges.

Price..22/6 Rs.16-14
Same watch WITHOUT Luminous Figures and Hands. Price 16/6 Rs.13-14
POSTAGE (Insured) 1/4 or Re. 1 extra.

Sent VALUE PAYABLE POST
If a Deposit of 2/- or Re. 1-8 is enclosed with Your Order.
Send POST CARD for Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Goods, Sheffield Cutlery, Fountain Pens, Umbrellas, Typewriters. Write our Bank for References. Bankers: London City and Midland Bank Ltd., 48, Corn St., Bristol, England.

FEARS LTD. (Estd. 1946) Watch Manufacturers, and Jewellers.
539 BRISTOL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, Eng.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE RENT ACT.

"QUESTION OF DISCRETIONARY POWERS."

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

Allahabad Bank, Ltd. v. The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., and three others.

These were four civil extraordinary applications against the order passed by Mr. K. M. Zaveri, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court under Chapter 7 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act and the subsequent order passed in the said proceedings. The facts are common to all these applications as they are different tenants in the same building and paying different rents.

One of the respondents the National Financing and Commission Corporation were formerly monthly tenants of the petitioners, the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., occupying a portion of the premises in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to wit, part of a first floor at a monthly rent of Rs. 135. By notice to quit dated the 19th day of Feb. 1918, the petitioners called upon the respondents to vacate the said premises in their possession by the 1st April 1918. The respondents failed to vacate the same but as they alleged that they were in search of other premises the petitioners did not press for possession in the month of April as they might have done. Thereafter on the 30th of April 1918 the petitioners applied for possession of the premises to the Small Causes Court under Chapter 7 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act. On the 8th May the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court passed the following order.

"It is not alleged that the building is in a ruinous condition or is in want of such repairs that unless they were carried out, the building would come to the ground. I, however, feel satisfied that the premises are required for the erection of a new building and that is a ground in respect of which the new Act provides that relief can be given to the landlord. What, however I feel, is that there is no immediate need for making the tenants vacate. I will, looking to the difficulty of securing premises in the business parts of Bombay, give them six months' time to find out new premises with liberty to apply at the end of the period."

APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., now moved the Court for a revision of the above order on the ground that it would operate very harshly against the Bank who would have to delay their building operations. In support of his application Mr. Campbell relied on affidavits filed by Mr. Duncan Mackenzie, the agent of the Bank and Mr. Fritchley, the architect. Mr. Duncan stated in his affidavit that the bank was located in the present premises since 1911, but owing to growth of business, the premises were found unsuitable and consequently the bank had purchased new premises with a view to pull down the same and erect another building suitable to its requirements. He also stated that the ventilation of the building now occupied by the bank was defective and they were cramped for space as each year, with the growth of business, the staff had to be increased. On the whole the balance of inconvenience to the bank outweighed the inconvenience to the tenants and he therefore prayed for a revision of the old order.

Mr. Fritchley swore to the placing of the contract and purchasing of materials for the new building. He further stated that as the prices of the materials were daily rising, the contractor would retire from his agreement unless building operations were commenced within a reasonable time. His Honour refused Mr. Campbell's application and passed the following order.

FINAL ORDER.

"This is an ill-timed application, besides being entirely wanting in any ground which could not have been urged at the original hearing. Both the affidavits are concerned with facts most of which, it was open to the applicants to urge at the hearing, inasmuch as they existed then. There are no fresh grounds urged of such predominating nature as would make me reconsider the orders already passed. It seemed to me that the facts disclosed by the present affidavits could have been very properly urged and with great force too, if and when respondents apply for further time at the end of six months. This rather long period was given to them looking to the difficulties which tenants experience nowadays in securing suitable premises in Bombay, especially in the Fort. If the Bank has suffered inconvenience for some time it may as well do so a little longer. That won't bring the heavens down nor irreparably ruin the health of the clerks. Application refused."

ALLEGATION OF GRAVE INJUSTICE.

Mr. Campbell for the petitioners said that grave injustice had been done to the Allahabad Bank by the order passed by the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court on the 8th May, 1918, whereby the tenants were allowed six months' time with liberty to apply at the expiration of that time. The High Court had jurisdiction under section 115, C. P. Code, where the lower Court had exercised jurisdiction which was not vested in it by law or it had failed to exercise jurisdiction which was vested in it by law. In the present case the learned Judge had exercised the discretion under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act and in exercising that discretion he acted illegally or with material irregularity. As regards the meaning of "discretion," he referred to the dictum of Lord Halsbury in (1891) Appeal cases at p. 179 where it was laid down that the exercise of the discretion must not be vague, fanciful and capricious. He also referred to 29 Ch. Dw., p. 58 in support of the proposition.

The Chief Justice:—The English cases were the appeal cases.

Mr. Campbell admitted that they were so but the principle regarding the exercise of discretion applied to the present case. The applicants were the landlord and the opponents were the monthly tenants and as such they were entitled to one month's notice and on the expiry of it liable to vacate the premises according to the law between landlords and tenants. The Court passed the order on the 8th May last and the order came to them as a surprise. On the 13th June, 1918, the applicants placed before the lower Court the full facts having filed some affidavits in support of their case and requested the Court to review the order of the 8th May specially as regards the order relating to 'the liberty to apply.'

The Chief Justice: There was no ground for review under the code.

Mr. Campbell said that the application was in the nature of a review.

The Chief Justice: How can you eject the opponents before the period? How can you prevent them from going to the Court?

THE ORDINARY LAW.

Mr. Campbell submitted that the ordinary law between the landlord and tenant applied to the present case and the benefit of the Rent Act was given to the tenants on fanciful grounds. There was no evidence as to the class or nature of the premises required by the opponent and whether they seriously tried to secure any other premises before they sought relief under the Rent Act. Only the pleader's words "ipse dixit" were accepted regarding the opponent's difficulties in getting premises.

Shah J.:—Were there any affidavits?

Mr. Campbell:—There were affidavits made on our side, but none on the other side. We had explained in our affidavits the urgency for getting possession of the premises, the reasons were that building contract was given and materials would be getting dearer, besides the inconvenience to the Banking staff in their present premises.

Shah J.:—All this was stated in the affidavits when the first order was passed.

Mr. Campbell:—Still the learned Chief Judge came to the conclusion that there was no urgent necessity of granting possession to the applicant on the omnibus view prevailing in Bombay, of the lack of premises specially in Fort.

Shah J.:— Why, is not a judge entitled to assume as a matter of common knowledge that there was a scarcity of premises as an outcome of which the Rent Act was passed?

Mr. Campbell: Yes, on the strength of that Act the applicants are entitled to possession if they prove to the satisfaction of the Court that they came under section 9 of the Rent Act.

Shah J.:—Are the Courts not given the discretionary power under the Small Causes Court Act?

Mr. Campbell:—That Act was passed long before the Rent Act was dreamt of.

Shah J.:—But where do you draw the line as to discretion?

"MINDS VARY."

Mr. Campbell:—It is very difficult; minds may vary; but the tenant has to satisfy that he could not get the premises, and the landlord has to establish that they are required for his bona fide purposes. On the affidavits there are abundant grounds to hold that there was urgency, but the learned Judge treated them with sarcastic remarks from start to finish.

Shah J.:—Apart from those sarcastic remarks you admit that your bank has been working in the premises for five years. The question only is of four or five months.

Mr. Campbell:—The Bank wants to know what her position is.

Shah J.:— How is it unreasonable to think that where you have pulled on for five years, you will not be inconvenienced in five months?

Mr. Campbell:—The Bank purchased these premises in 1916 and served notices on the tenants; other tenants except four who have been sticking so hard.

The Chief Justice:—I see section 9 of the Rent is in your favour.

Mr. Campbell:—I rely on it for my relief.

Diwan Bahadur Rao for the opponent, National Financing Corporation, submitted that the application was under section 115, C. P. Code and did not disclose any ground for your Lordship's interference. The lower Court had the discretion and it had exercised it. The proceedings against the opponent were not a suit. They were of a summary nature. The Small Causes Court under section 43 had the discretion to name a day even though the tenant holding were absent.

Shah J.—Do you say that any period could be named?

Divan Bahadur Rao:—The Court will interfere if there is perversity. The case in 8 Bombay, page 268 stated under what circumstances revisional powers could be exercised.

Shah J.—Do you agree to vacate at the end of six months?

Divan Bahadur Rao:—It is premature to discuss it now.

Shah J.:—Do you say that it means nothing? How can we shut our eyes to the line following the order?

Divan Bahadur Rao:—Order is definite; at the most your Lordships can say is that the latter part of the order is a misuse of the discretion. We explained our case through our pleader and the learned Judge came to the present decision.

The Chief Justice:—How can we check that statement? Were you in the case?

Divan Bahadur Rao:—This is on instructions.

Shah J.:—Are there any notes of the case?

Divan Bahadur Rao:—No, my Lord.

TEXT OF LAW.

The Chief Justice:—The order includes words at the end 'with liberty to apply.' How do you justify this?

Divan Bahadur Rao said that leaving aside the further order, the order to vacate within six months was a definite one and was within the competency of the judge. Could the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction interfere with the order of the Lower Court? The later part of the order might not come within Sec 43 of the Small Causes Court Act, but the previous part could come. The learned Judge had taken into consideration the affidavits filed on behalf of the applicants and come to the conclusion that there was no urgency for giving possession as sought. At the most there might be misappreciation or mistake on the part of the Lower Court but that did not amount to material irregularity or illegality. He referred to the Privy Council cases at 11 I. A. 237, and 15 Cal. 446. He submitted at the most it might be a mistake or improper exercise of discretion and therefore could not be interfered with under revisional powers by the High Court. The learned Judge might be wrong not going effect to the affidavits but that is no ground for interference. In the Privy Council Case in 31 I. C. 67 it was held that such powers could not be exercised when there was discretion vested in the Lower Courts. If that was to be the case in appeals, how much more must it be in the case of revision applicants. He submitted that mere improper exercise of discretion did not amount to arbitrary exercise and therefore to illegality of material irregularity. He referred to 44 I. A. 261 (P. C.) where it was laid down that the powers under Sec. 115 C. P. Code were to be exercised only in cases where jurisdiction was not exercised or improperly exercised.

The Chief Justice:—Certainly there is a irregular exercise of jurisdiction.

Mr. Rao:—The decision may be wrong. Is it an illegal exercise of jurisdiction? I refer another P. C. case at 27 I. A.

The Chief Justice: I suppose you are not prepared to vacate within six months.

Mr. Rao:—We have been trying to secure other premises and also have adverised in daily papers.

Shah, Do you undertake to vacate at the end of 6 months and not apply for further time?

AN UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Rao.—I undertake to do so on behalf of two oppenents whom I represent. If your Lordships accept the undertaking, I need not argue further. Your Lordships know the rulings of Privy Council with regard to exercise of powers under Sec 115 C. P. C.

Shah.—There is a certain elasticity which leaves a court to do justice in a case.

Mr. Rao:—Where there is no appeal the High Court's powers are limited. I therefore submit that the Court did take into consideration the affidavits and our oral explanation came to the conclusion which was right according to the discretion vested in it.

I can't justify the latter part of the order.

Mr. G. M. Thakore for one of the opponents submitted that the order of the Lower Court was a discretionary one and could not be interfered with by the High Cort in its revisional jurisdiction.

JUDJMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

This is an application on behalf of the Allahabad Bank carrying on business in Bombay on Hornby Road for belief under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code on the ground that the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court has acted illegally in the exercise of his jurisdiction, and has named the jurisdiction which was not vested in him. The Allahabad Bank fiding that their present premises are too small for their increasing business acquired by purchase in 1916 a house in the Apollo Street which they intended to pull down and to erect a new building suited to their requirements, and that house was occupied by numerous tenats, among them the National Financing and commission Corporation, Limited, Dinshaw and Co., Mill Stores Agents, by the Indian Engineering Company Suppliers of Electrical appliances, and by Mulji Purbhudas, a Restarant keeper. In February 1908, having matured their plan for the erection of a building, the Bank gave notice to their tenants that they must vacate on the 30th of April, and towards the end of April reminders were sent to their tenants of the necessity of complying with the notice. All tenants have vacated except the four above mentioned and summons was accordingly taken out in the Small Causes Court under Chapter VII for the recovery of possession of immoveable property in their possession. The application was supported by an affidavit by the manager of the Bank, indicating the necessity and urgency of the building to replace the inadequate premises of the Bank, and an affidavit by the Architect employed by the Bank stating the nature of the contract, which had been entered into for the erection of the new building. Upon the other side no affidavits were filed, no evidence was tendered, and nothing so far as we have been informed was brought to the notice of the Court beyond certain unsupported statements by the Pleaders, who appeared for the tenants. The Court, however, passed an order stating that the Court was satisfied that the premises were required for the erection of a new building, but felt that there was no immediate need for making the tenants vacate.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 43.

The learned Judge then proceeded "I would therefore looking to the difficulty of procuring premises in the business quarters of Bombay, give them six months time from now to find out new premises with liberty to apply at the end of the period." He then made an order as appears from proceedings which we now have "to vacate in six months and pay costs, and liberty to apply." It was naturally objected by the Allahabad Bank that such an order is not order in compliance with section 43 which directs the Court to make order it the occupant does not show cause why he should not give up possession, directing him to give up possession to the applicant on such day as the court thinks fit to name in the order. It may be that an order directing the defendants to vacate in six months would be a compliance with the section, as in effect naming a day. But the "liberty to apply," at the end of six months time introduces complete uncertainty as to what would be the result of the further applications which the tenants are invited to make. At the time when the rule was applied for it appeared to us that the liberty to apply was not part of the formal order, but it now appears that it is part of the formal order, and neither of the learned pleaders appearing for the tenants, appear to justify such an order under the terms of section 43. The learned Judge has therefore exceeded his jurisdiction, and that alone is sufficient ground for our interference.

EXERCISE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

The more difficult question has been argued as to whether the order made by him, having regard to the fact that the evidence is all on one side was a proper exercise of judicial descretion, and according to the rules of reason and justice, and whether it was not to use the words of Lord Hallsbury "Arbitrary and vague and fanciful." Whether an exercise of judicial discretion can properly be reviewed under section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure is a question which we prefer to leave open in as much as we can clearly interfere for the reasons already stated as against the tenants who does not appear, while as regards the other tenants, they have through their pleaders given an undertaking that they will vacate by the 8th of November next, and will not make any application for further time. The order therefore would be as against those tenants "by consent the tenants to vacate by 8th of November next, and as against the fourth defendant who does not appear, some order not by consent." The rule would be absolute with costs to the extent mentioned in the order i.e., the applicant to have his costs from the tenants against whom the order is made by consent, not from the tenant against whom the order is made not by consent.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co. appeared for the petitioners, Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao appeared for two of the opponents, Mr. G. N. Thakore for the third applicants.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

539-16—Little and Co, Messrs Killick Nixon & Co. a firm v. Udaychand Bhaichand, Hiralal T & Co.
1398-16—Motichand & D, Hansraj Kissonlal a firm v Choturam Radhakisson & anr, Crawford B & Co.
516-18—Payne & Co., Govindji Bhauji a firm v. Kandas Ramdas & ors.
571-18—Vachha & Co., Messrs Fulchand Jasraj & Co. a firm v. A. S. Bayley.
630-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Chimniram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Sankalchand Ratnachand a firm, Motichand & D.
692-18—Motichand & D, Messrs C N Gajjar & Co. a firm v. Mahomedally Abdullally Rajkotwalla.
703-18—Patell & Eze., Messrs Sahebram Surajmal a firm v. Murledhar Alakdas Agarwalla.
705-18—Mehta D & L, Morarji Velji v. Murarji Dhanji a firm.
716-18—Malvi M R & Co., Kundanji Kapurchand & Co. a firm v. Hazarimal Kedardas & anr.
731-18—Madhowji K & Ch, Shivnarayen Baldidas a firm v. Hazarimal Dulichand a firm, Vachha and Co.
732-18—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Taher & Co. a firm v. Kadalappa Palli.
734-18—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Taher & Co. a firm v. Kadalappa Palli, v
740-18—Daphtary F & D, Sakarchand Talukchand & Sons a firm v. Poonamchand Uderam & ors.
750-18—Surveyor & Co., Carsetji Bomanji Pavri v Jehangir Ardesir Cooper or Tumboowalla.
776-18—Captain & V. Madhowji Callianji & Co. a firm v. Rowji Arjun, Unwalla P. & P.
788-18—Captain & V. Tarachand Jadhowji a firm v. Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed a firm, Unwalla P & P.
807-18—Soonderdas & Co., Ezekiel Ezra Edisha Sassoon v Heskel Eliabon Judda.
853-18—Sham M & H, Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. William Charles Challer.

FOR DIMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

790-18—Surajmal & Co., Mojilal Bapulal Shah v Sitaram Gau Seth Chikhla.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1306-15—Captain and V. Rajmal Lakhichand v Damji Hirji & anr, Madhowji K and Ch. Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

222-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin and D, Baboo Ramji Wallonji v Sitabai widow and ors a firm. Judah and S, Sm B and Co. Part heard. 13-7-18.
S C 1310-17—Crawford B and Co, Schroder Smidt and Co Ltd v Harry Oliver Whyper, Little and Co.
C C 426-18—Purnanand and Co, Thacker Hansraj Purshotam v Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D and L.
480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.
503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.
515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.
20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.
98-18—Captain & V. Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.
652-17—Ard H D and Co, Shankerlal Ganeshilal v Messrs Jivraj Agarchand a firm, Madh K and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL MOTION WITH WITNESSES (BY ORDER).

890-17—Bhimji & Co, Bai Mangulabai widow v. Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri & anr, D J Mantri.
684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.
1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.
768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.
362-17—Edg G W and Co, Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.
S C 642-18—Dubash & Co., Beharilal Balmakund & anr v. Joshi Nanse Mowji.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

763-17 Malvi M R & Co., Kanayalal Lakhmichand & ors v. Messrs Desamal Mulamal a firm, Jam R & D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1204-13—D J Mantri Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v. Bapurao Davlatrao Salanke & ors, Sh M & H.
994-10—Dik Dh & P, Jagmohandas Pranjiwandas v. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors, Patell & Ez., Ragh N & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

38-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia & Co.
1405-17—Mulji & Tha, Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed v. Fatmabai widow & ors.
363-18—Ard H D & Co., The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld. v. Messrs, Mulraj & Co. a firm, Motichand & D.
628-18—Rustomji and G, Messrs Abdul Wahed Kamberally & Bros. v. Messrs Marshall & Co., Little & Co.
1173-17—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Amirchand Madhavji & Co. a firm v. Haji Esmail Haji Hassan and ors, Purnanand & Co.
553-18—Surajmal & Co., Henduji Manrupji a firm v. Lumbaji Raichand & anr, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 8-18—In Person, Francis Doming Mendonca v Esperance Lawrence Rodrigues.

"WILLIAM BOLTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your Notes of the Day of the 12th instant, referring to Sir Richard Temple's article on "Austria's Commercial Venture in India in the 17th Century," appearing in the December (1917) number of the "Indian Antiquary," you say that "one interesting feature of Sir Richard's studies is that the initial impetus to the Austrian enterprise seems to have been given by an Englishman, a Mr. William Bolts." William Bolts was not an Englishman, but a Dutchman. To quote from Sir Richard's Introductory Remarks to his article:—William Bolts, a Dutchman, was born in Holland C. 1735. He went to England when fifteen years old. . . . . Shortly afterwards he proceeded to India and arrived in Bengal. . . . . Owing to the want of clerks he was taken into the Company's service at Calcutta, became factor in 1762, and junior merchant and Second in Council at Benares in 1765.—Yours, etc.,

E. J. M.

A "LITTLE BOYS' LIBRARY."

Seth Bulchand Tolaram has on behalf of his nephew Mr. Khubchand, given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Nava Vidyalaya High School Library in Hyderabad (Sind) for founding a section "Little Boys' Library," to be called after his brother the late Ramchand Khubchand, an-ex-student of the Vidyalaya. He has also promised to donate Rs. 10 every month to be awarded as scholarships in the name of Ramchand Khubchand, to poor and deserving students of the Vidyalaya and has sent to the manager Rs. 90 for nine months, in advance, for the purpose.

IRISH "PATRIOT" SENT TO GOAL.

Bernard Friel, 22, an Irish plumber, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Glasgow High Court in mail week for having taken on board a steamer at Glasgow, which was bound for Dublin, a quantity of compressed gunpowder and giant powder. It was urged on his behalf that he was an Irishman, and claimed to be a patriot. Lord Guthrie, in passing sentence, said that he had nothing to do with the defendant's motives. It was not safe for the country that he should be at large.

(Continued from Column. 6.)

"pucca" Delivery Order and the buyer proceeds to make the usual arrangements for taking delivery of the cotton. Meanwhile the Clearing House prepares a Balance-Sheet in connection with this particular tender showing the sums due to and from intermediate parties and sends cash notices to the firms from or to whom sums are due, calling upon them to pay into or receive from the Clearing House such sums at a specified clearing. So far as intermediate parties are concerned, the settlement is made on the basis of 50 candies per 100 bales but the last buyer settles with the first seller outside the Clearing House on the basis of the actual weight delivered. The clearing of differences due on Delivery Orders is conducted in the same manner as in the case of periodical settlements. Each party who has received cash notices prepares a Balance-Sheet showing what sums are due to and from him at the clearing and submits his Balance-Sheet to the Clearing House in the usual way together with the cash notices received. Inward payments are made at the first clearing and outward payments at the second clearing on the same day.

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.

In a Press Note Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman, notifies:—

The rules for a Cotton Clearing House in Bombay will shortly be published by the Cotton Contracts Committee. In order that the public may become familiar with the functions of a Clearing House and be better able to understand the detailed rules which have been framed, the following note, prepared by Mr. Noel Wilkinson, who was deputed by the Cotton Trade Association to study the Liverpool system and is at present acting as Secretary to the Committee, is published.

For the present no registration of contracts is contemplated. The rules will be printed in Hindi and Gujarati as soon as translations can be prepared, and contracting parties will be allowed to submit the Clearing House forms either in the Vernacular or in English. The somewhat complicated Liverpool system has been greatly simplified, and care is being taken to interfere as little as is compatible with the objects for which the Committee has been appointed, with the legitimate practices of the trade. The commonly expressed fear that the Clearing House will disclose a firm's position is unfounded. There is nothing in the rules to justify this apprehension, nor could any of the forms which a firm is required to fill up and submit to the Clearing House have the effect of disclosing its position. In regard to the licensing of brokers, the Committee have no intention of refusing to license any broker who is at present carrying on business as such, though they must naturally reserve the right of enquiry in the case of new men, and of cancellation of licenses in cases of deliberate disobedience of the Rules. The fee has been fixed at a figure which it is believed no broker will have difficulty in paying.

NOTE ON THE CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.

A Note affixed to the Press Note says:—

The two principal functions of the Clearing House are, firstly, to conduct periodical settlements of open contracts and, secondly, to pass on Delivery Orders against forward contracts and to adjust payments due on cotton thus tendered. In Liverpool the periodical settlements are made weekly and in New York daily, but it is thought that two settlements monthly will suffice so far as Bombay is concerned, at all events at the beginning. These settlements are to take place on or about the 14th and 29th day of each month and settlement prices will be struck by the Cotton Contracts Committee at 1 p.m. on the fourth day immediately preceding each Payment Day. These settlement prices apply to all contracts entered into prior to the day on which prices are struck, and contracts made during the four days between the fixing of prices and Payment Day are carried over to the next settlement.

As soon as the settlement prices are made known, firms which have contracts open make up their settlement accounts on a form known as the Settlement Statement, one account being made for each firm with which they have contracts. In making settlement statements firms must enter the contract price of the cotton in the first statement and the last settlement price in all subsequent statements. Interest will be calculated at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the basis of the due date for delivery of the cotton contracted for and it is hoped that the calculation of this interest will be facilitated by the preparation of special interest tables.

Settlement Statements are exchanged by firms on the day immediately preceding Payment Day and the figures are checked and corrected where necessary. It may be presumed therefore that on the Payment Day all firms involved agree as to what they owe to and are owed by all the firms with which they have contracts. Balance-Sheets are then filled up on a special form issued by the Clearing House and are sent in to the Clearing House at the hour specified for the first clearing. Firms whose balance is on the debit side at the same time pay in the sums due from them and the creditor firms claim what is due to them at the second clearing on the same day. The settlement is then complete.

In connection with the second function of the Clearing House, namely, the passing on of Delivery Orders, the following procedure will be observed. On the 1st and last business day of each delivery period and on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday between such days, firms send in to the Clearing House on a form known as the Instruction Form a full list of their contracts falling due in that delivery period. Purchases are entered in the left column in alphabetical order and sales in the right column in the order in which firms desire their tenders to be made. Each entry must be equivalent to 100 bales. In the case, for example, of a purchase of 500 bales, 5 entries of 100 bales each must be made in the left column of the Instruction Form. Separate Instruction Forms must be submitted for each description of cotton included under the Clearing House Rules. If no tenders are made the Instruction Forms are handed back to the firms submitting them, and the forms must be kept up-to-date and submitted afresh on each of the days mentioned above; such days being known as Tender Days.

A firm desiring to make a tender fills up the Clearing House Delivery Order Form, declaring his cotton to the first of the firms whose name appears in the sales' column of his Instruction Form. A duplicate Delivery Order, containing space, however, for the last buyer's name only, is filled in at the same time. These forms may be sent in to the Clearing House on any Tender Day not later than 1 p.m. They are then given an official registration number and are endorsed on by the Clearing House to subsequent buyers of the same quality and description of cotton in accordance with the information available from the Instruction Forms. The Delivery Order thus endorsed on eventually reaches a buyer who has no corresponding sale against his purchase and who therefore becomes the last buyer. As soon as the name of the last buyer is ascertained, the Clearing House hands over to that party the duplicate or

(Continued in Column 5.)

"THE CAR OF KINGS"
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."

When the first Daimler was built nothing but the best materials then obtainable were used. Traditions of quality were then founded, which are alive and active to-day. It is the faithfulness to ideals which has brought the Daimler to its present position, together with the development of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams: "Chalo."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS, with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, OILMANSTORES, CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.
Market Prices.

Prescriptions dispensed under special supervision.

No. 1, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS
AND
REPRESENTATION THEREOF
FOR
SUPER TAX & INCOME TAX
PURPOSES IS OUR SPECIALITY.
Over 2000 firms have already been successfully represented.
Consult immediately
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.
FEES VERY MODERATE.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA:
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row. CALCUTTA.

7 SOLID REASONS FOR JOINING THE
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
1 Incorporated in Eng. in 1782
2 Total Assets over Rs. 2606,00,000.
3 Life Funds over Rs. 1676,00,000.
4 Claims paid exceed Rs. 14000,00,000.
5 Very Substantial Bonuses.
6 Latest Schemes at Lowest Rates.
7 Liberal Conditions.
SUB-AGENTS & CANVASSERS WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
For full information apply:—
Agents:
Messrs. B. P. POCHAJI & SONS.
118 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount early to this office to avoid inconvenience, which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies, as no outstandings are allowed.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. A. (Theosophical Society).—Thanks for your suggestion.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 16th July, 1918.

"THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL"!

The more one thinks over the peculiarities and anomalies of Indian administration the more one must marvel at them, and at the fact of their continued existence. The system, be it said for the thousandth and first time, is rotten to the core. It is, moreover, top-heavy and lop-sided. Every one of these qualifying phrases can be,—and has been,—elaborated in detail by minute analysis, by reference to facts and figures. And the whole of this poisonous debility with which the Indian body politic has been afflicted is due to the fact that the bureaucratic system as it obtains in India rests upon a foundation which, ethically, is wrong, and, politically,—notwithstanding all pretentions and circumstantial age-long fables to the contrary,—*inefficient*. An imposing exterior is, no doubt, maintained: a portico supported by "prestige" and draped in red-tape! But the interior cannot withstand the light of day: its nooks and corners are as dust-laden as the procedure which is in vogue therein is moth-eaten! What is imperatively needed is for the whole institution to be disinfected—morally as well as materially.

Where is one to begin the application of the process? The task is no easy one, having regard alike to the appalling accumulation of *debris* and the magnitude of the area to be covered. Here is a vast country with a gigantic population which has been ruled for a matter of a hundred and fifty years by a handful of foreigners hailing from a distance of about 7,000 miles. The bare contemplation of the feat argues certain qualities of energy, enterprise, organisation and administrative capacity, which may be acknowledged fully and frankly. At the same time there is no reason why it should not be equally recognised that the oligarchy concerned labours under the defects of its qualities. Whatever the talents of the bureaucrats may be, they were, and are, bureaucrats—and alien ones at that. They may be super-men, of sorts, individually and collectively, but they do not derive any sanction for their existence from the people over whom they hold sway. Neither their convenience and interests nor their consent,—using this latter term in the constitutional sense accepted in all civilised countries,—has ever been a determining factor or guiding principle of the policy or action of their rulers. Nor, in the very nature of things (as they are) could it be otherwise.

The head of the Indian Government is the Viceroy. In nine cases out of ten he is a personage who arrives in this country to assume the formidable responsibilities of his exalted office as a total stranger to her people, her needs, her national outlook, her habits of life and thought. A fatal preliminary setback? Where the Viceroy might quail the "Governor-General-in-Council" stands entrenched as a tower of—stability. The familiar phenomenon of "the tail wagging the dog" begins to manifest itself,—the "tail" in the case under notice being comprised in the "—in-Council." Who or what is this "Council"? Thereby hangs another tale! And the sting, as it were, is in the tail! The Council is composed of "sun-dried bureaucrats," with their visions blurred and their perceptions withered by the glare and heat of their tropical existence. Their function becomes automatically,—and it may be in spite of them,—that of a clog in the wheel of efficient administration, of a dead-weight on the country's progress. To put it more concretely, the Council is apt to be nothing more or less than a mill-stone round the neck of the Viceroy. A Viceroy can withstand the infliction in the precise proportion of his moral stature, strength and resilience. To the student of Indian affairs we would recommend a comparative study of the careers of, say, Lord Ripon, Lord Elgin, Lord Curzon (whose viceroyalty is particularly instructive in the contrast it affords of the earlier and later phases of his Indian career: before and and after the poison had begun to work), and Lord Hardinge. It is important to realise this fundamental disability of a Viceroy of India, for it goes far to explain the phenomenon of "a pyramid resting on its apex," to borrow an excellent phrase from a different context, which *is* the Government of India. There is all the more reason to realise this clearly as, at the present moment, very special stress is being laid on the plausible nonsense that Indians should "build their national house from the bottom upwards." As to this, we are indebted to a correspondent of "New India" for a homely *mot* of Mr. Tilak's. "The case of India," Mr. Tilak is reported to have said, "is like that of a man suffering from nervous exhaustion: "In such a case you began with the brain and not with the toe. If you want to restore him to health at once, you give a tonic for the brain, the centre of the nervous system. So is it with India. If the present Government is unfit for the administration of the country in the best interests of the Empire, the best remedy is to give a tonic for the brain that is in Simla or Delhi. Unless that centre is made sound, you cannot expect that any local remedy applied to the different parts of the body—to the foot or hand—would be of any avail."

Without pausing to enlarge on the application of this dictum to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme now before the country, we may proceed with our argument. What is true of the fate of the Governor-General when his personality is extended into that of the "Governor-General-in-Council," is even more pathetically and incontrovertibly true of the provincial Governors. Into the reasons of this we need not now enter, but the fact is patent and indisputable. How many Governors have there been in India, if any,—we leave the Lieutenant-Governors aside, as they are in a different category,—of whom it may be said that they did not succumb to their entourage—to the deadly reality of the "Governor-in-Council?" In one or two cases a courageous and honest man has struggled,—and struggled hard,—but in vain. The odds were too many against him, and he was eventually either effectually overcome by the poison gas or had to fly from it. A striking and illuminating example is recorded by Mr. Eardley Norton in the latest instalment of his "Reminiscences" in the "Looker-On," which have already afforded the public not a few penetrating glimpses into the dark mazes of the Indian bureaucratic system. In referring to Lord Connemara's Governorship of Madras, Mr. Norton notes two facts whose sequence is important. "Lord Connemara went before his time." "He had been the first actively righteous Chief I had met." We will let Mr. Norton tell the story:

I went to Guindy to say good-bye. It was a curious sight I saw in the drawing-room. About twenty men were seated round a large table awaiting Lord Connemara's entrance. Why, I do not know, but he sent for me into a small retiring room and there for a quarter of an hour he made me his confidant. *He assured me, as had Sir Arthur Havelock, that a Governor's position was an impossible one, that reform was out of the question, that he had frequently attempted to introduce measures of a liberal character and had been persistently outvoted by his Civilian colleagues: that he had hoped to leave a permanent mark upon the political betterment of the people in his Presidency: that his ambitions had been blocked by his Council.* With a touch of pathetic irony he waved to the paltry score of men who had thought it worth their while to say farewell to a dethroned monarch: the hundreds who had fawned upon him when in power were—not there!

We shall conclude with two questions. How far have we moved from Lord Connemara's time? Will the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme carry us, in fact, any farther *than Lord Connemara's time?*

THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES.—III.

"To the educated classes we would address a similar appeal. If they resent the suggestion that has been made that they have hitherto safeguarded their own position and shown insufficient interest in the peasant and labouring population, now is the opportunity for them to acquit themselves of such an imputation and to come forward as leaders of the people as a whole." So runs a passage in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, in which the authors frankly and emphatically lay down that questions of land revenue and tenant rights which affect the vital interest of over seventy per cent. of the population are to be left, as hitherto, to the absolute discretion of the bureaucracy. The theory underlying this authoritative sanction to the negation of the fundamental principle of responsible government is that the educated classes cannot represent, much less safeguard, the interests of the ryots whose real friends and protectors are the officials. In our previous articles we have shown that this theory is falsified by the history of the Indian agriculture and revenue system during the British rule. We shall pursue the subject further with a view to bring home the fact that, unless and until the revenue system of the country is brought into line with civilized notions of taxation and administration by investing the accredited representatives of ryots with a real power of control over it, the hope, not merely of resuscitating agriculture from its present stagnant condition and, thereby, securing the material prosperity of the whole country, but also of building up the fabric of self-government, is doomed to be shattered. The greatest obstacle to the development and prosperity of agriculture is universally recognised to be the chronic heavy indebtedness of the ryots. What has the bureaucracy done to remove this obstacle? The apologists of the latter have sought to suggest that the State demand from the land has had nothing to do with this indebtedness. These apologists have merely blinked the hard fact, which is evident to any one who knows anything about the subject—a fact proclaimed persistently by the educated classes in the press, in the Council and on the platform—that this indebtedness is mainly due to the rigid and rigorous character of the land revenue system and is aggravated by the ignorance and illiteracy of the ryot which inevitably drive him into the hands of grabbing and astute money-lenders. That it is the educated classes who have constantly pressed for the removal of these abuses, while the bureaucracy has as constantly thwarted their attempts at reform, is writ large over the history of British administration throughout the country. Not to go further afield it will be useful to consider the history of the indebtedness of the agriculturists in the Deccan. Referring to the official suggestionthat the peasantry of the Deccan was even more involved in debt before Britishrule began, Mr. Gokhale said in 1901—speaking on the mischievous BombayLand Revenue Bill—that there was nowarrant for the suggestion. He added:

"But the Deccan Ryots Commission, after a careful examination of the question, has, if I remember right, recorded its deliberate opinion that the extent of the agriculturists' indebtedness has much increased since British rule began. And two causes contributed very materially to this result. One was Mr. Pringle's unfortunate settlement, which, in the opinion of competent authorities, simply ruined the peasantry of the Deccan, and the other was the facilities given by the British Government to the money-lending class in the matter of the recovery of debts. The evil of the wrong start given by Mr. Pringle's settlements to the peasantry, aggravated by the action of the Civil Courts and the embarrassment and the consequent helplessness of the peasantry, has gone on increasing with time."

The same verdict is passed by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and their collaborators in their Note historically justifying the need of the reforms embodied in the Congress League scheme. They point out how a reference to the official and newspaper literature of the sixties and seventies of last century will show that the Indian Press, edited by educated Indians, from time to time called the attention of the Government to the fact that the ryot in the Deccan was getting to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin by reason of his growing indebtedness, due, in their opinion, to several causes, among the chief of which was the rigidity and rigorous character of the land revenue system; how no heed was paid by Government to the ryots' grievances or any attempt made to ameliorate his lot; how the ryots, driven to desperation, resorted to riots in 1874 and revenged themselves on the money-lenders by cutting wholesale the latters' noses; now it was only then that Government woke up to the gravity of the situation and the then Governor issued a Resolution with a view to mitigate the rigidity of the land revenue and how the members of the Indian Civil Service in the Secretariat did their best to obstruct it and it was shelved. Later a Commission presided over by Sir James Caird, an eminent economist and agricultural exeprt, was appointed to enquire into the causes of the Deccan ryots' indebtedness. A majority of that commission including the President, condemned the rigid land revenue system as one of the main causes of the ryots' growing indebtedness and bankruptcy. The British revenue officers were up in arms against the Commission's finding and to enquiries made by the Government of India as to what action they proposed to take to give effect to the Commission's recommendations, particularly with reference to the rigid and rigorous character of the land revenue system the Government of Bombay coolly replied that no step needed to be taken to alter the system because they thought it was a satisfactory system and free from the defects charged to it by the Commission! The Indian Press and the Sarvajanik Sabha, however, kept up the agitation and the Government of India had to move in the matter—with the result that a Bill called the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. But the Bill was confined solely and strictly to the relations between the ryots and the money-lenders, and left the basic evil of the land revenue system severely alone, though the Bombay official representative who introduced it, had to admit that the ryots' lot of chronic indebtedness was also due to or rather aggravated by the rigid and rigorous character of the land revenue system.

The result of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has been thus vividly summed up by the writers of the Note referred to:

"It (the Act) has been tinkered over and over again until its parents, the members of the Indian Civil Service, have been compelled to admit that it has proved a failure. Educated Indians have persistently urged that the levy of the land tax like other taxes should be governed by and have the sanction of the Legislature instead of being left to executive regulation. The Decentralisation Commission of 1908 has accepted and strongly recommended the same view. But the Indian Civil Service, which practically rules the ryot's destiny and has made the Government the biggest landed proprietor in the world by its policy, refuses stolidly to listen to any reform in that direction. While it has been ready and anxious to reform by rooting out the money-lender and the Civil Courts in their dealings with the ryot, it declines to reform itself and reform the Government's relations with the ryot by law. And yet we are told that the British officials of the Indian Civil Service are the friends of the ryot, better fitted to represent and care for him."

Yet in face of this indictment, which is substantiated by the history of the land revenue system in all parts of the country, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford complacently remark that "the prospects of advance very greatly depend upon how far the educated Indian is in sympathy with and capable of fairly representing the illiterate masses," and, what is infinitely worse, deliberately propose to entrust the interests of the agriculturists, who form the bulk of "the illiterate masses" to the sole mercy of their official "friends." Under the circumstances, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that there can be only one reason for the continuancy of the present pernicious and unheard-of land revenue system. That sytem gives to the bureaucracy, in its relation with the "illiterate masses," a giant's strength which it has used like a giant. The unwillingness of the bureaucracy as evidenced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, to part with this strength merely shows that it is determined to keep the people in its subjection. And all this in the name of democratic progress!

Notes of the Day.

The German Chancellor's Speech.

Von Hertling's speech in the Reichstag is fully worthy to be ranked with the peace utterances of his predecessors,—just as von Hertling himself is in the true line of succession to Bethmann-Hollwegg and Dr. Michaelis. The German Chancellor's statement, it might have been supposed, would have some element of reality,—sincerity we do not look for,—some approach to seriousness coming at this time of day. It is compounded, however, of the usual bluster and disingenuousness which have come to be expected from that quarter. The Allied statesmen, as the whole world knows, have put forward specific items of restitution and readjustment which, if Germany were honest in defining her attitude towards them, might afford a basis of peace overtures. Not one single such principle or proposition is satisfactorily dealt with by von Hertling, with the result that his speech for all practical purposes leaves things as they were. It is more clear than ever, indeed, that the only solution of the war that Germany will understand or accept is—defeat.

Germany and Belgium.

After a protracted and significant silence, von Hertling summoned sufficient courage to refer to Germany's intentions regarding Belgium. What an effort it cost him is shown by the fact that even in Germany an attempt was apparently made to suppress publication of a report of this portion of the speech which, however, had later on to be abandoned. Belgium, of course, constitutes the supreme touchstone of Germany's moral position before the world,—the Allies are determined that she will not be allowed to evade that test,—and it is therefore not without interest to note the formula which the German Chancellor has after laborious toil evolved:

> "The present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn, if the negotiations result favourably."

One knows what is the meaning of "the negotiations resulting favourably" from the German point of view. There is such a thing as converting a "pawn" into an asset!

"Making the World Safe for Democracy."

President Wilson has tersely summed up the Allied war aims in his phrase that we must make the world safe for democracy. Few, however, realise the full significance of the phrase. Mr. L. P. Jacks, writing on "President Wilson's War Mind" in "Land and Water," has explained it in a way which is of interest to India:

> "Making the world safe for democracy involves much more than is apparent at first sight. The first requirement is of course overthrow of autocratic domination; for it is certain that so long as democracy is entangled with autocracy in a common system of international relations, autocracy will call the tune and war will be a perpetual menace to mankind."

Opium Traffic Again.

Reuter cabled the other day a statement made by Mr. Balfour in Parliament which shows that the last has not been heard of the wretched opium traffic, and that the whole of China is to be reopened, both to cultivation and smoking of this drug. On Thursday Mr. Balfour stated that the Government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the opium trade between India and China, if any attempt were made to revive it. This assurance is satisfactory. No one wishes to have a repetition of the iniquity of forcing the drug on China through considerations of financial gain from the traffic. India, it is true, profited from it, but she has willingly foregone the revenue, out of regard to larger principles, and will view with repulsion any attempt to exploit again for sordid gain the degradation and moral ruin of the Chinese people.

Dominions and Peace.

Speaking on Sunday at a dinner in honour of the Canadian editors, Mr. Lloyd George paid a further tribute to Canada's war efforts, in the course of which he said, "We engaged the Empire in the war when we had no time to consult the Dominions, but the latter approved and henceforth they were entitled to be consulted on policy beforehand." This is one of the most important constitutional changes which the war has brought about, and it involves as an inevitable corollary that "the Dominions must also have a voice in settling the conditions of peace equally with Great Britain." Mr. Lloyd George added that "consultations last year and this year showed that we were pretty well agreed on this matter."

India's Share.

We have no doubt that the Premier had India also in mind when he spoke of "Dominions"; for India's right of entry to the Imperial Cabinet, which, he said, was a reality, has been recognised. Apart from that, if, as is evident from Mr. Lloyd George's speech, the constitutional change to which he refers has been the result of common efforts made and common sacrifice endured to secure a common object, India, whose efforts and sacrifices have been no less than those of any "Dominion," cannot be deprived of the privileges which are to be the fruits of these efforts and sacrifices. India, then, should also have a voice in considering and deciding upon the conditions of peace. It will be a pitiful anti-climax if the close of the war should see the application of the principle of self-determination to every small and struggling nationality, but India herself not appreciably nearer the promised goal of responsible Self-Government.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUSPICIOUS PEACEFULNESS.

NO BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS OR AMIENS!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says the peacefulness on the front has now reached a pitch which may be labelled as suspicious. The enemy is husbanding ammunition either with a view to accumulating a store or not provoking retaliation in sectors where his plans are maturing. For some weeks Paris entirely, and Amiens mostly, have been immune from bombardment and he has accepted with strange meekness the loss of positions of which he seemed previously desirous. These undoubtedly resemble storm portents or alternatively adverse conditions for the enemy of which we are ignorant.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF AT LOCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:

We drove off raiders eastward of Locre.

The hostile artillery was active north-westward of Albert, westward of the Kemmel Hill, southward and south-eastward of Ypres.

Ours was active at a number of points.

ADVANCE BY ENGLISH TROOPS

EASTWARD OF DICKEBUSCH LAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14, 10.25 p.m.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 15.

A British communiqué says, we carried out a successful local operation early this morning. The English troops advanced their line eastward of the Dickebusch lake and took over 260 prisoners.

We destroyed twelve aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four out of control. Three of ours are missing. We dropped four and a half tons of bombs during the day and over eleven hundred bombs weighing nineteen tons during the night on enemy camps, railway lines, trains and billets. All the night fliers returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CORCY REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15, 1-45 a.m.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 15.

Last night's French communiqué said: There has been intermittent artillery activity especially in the Corcy region.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ARMY.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 15.

The Press Bureau announces that Field-Marshal Haig has sent a message to President Poincare "on the occasion of your national anniversary" expressing on behalf of the British armies in France devoted admiration for the magnificent French army. The rallying of free nations during the past year in the fight for civilization and a closer cohesion of the Allies' military forces affords an assurance of victory. We look forward to the future with absolute confidence.

ANNIVERSARY OF FALL OF BASTILE.

CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 15.

PARIS.—The anniversary of the fall of Bastile was celebrated enthusiastically. Detachments of all the Allied armies amid cheers of a huge crowd marched past President Poincaré in Bois de Boulogne to the Place de Concorde.

FALL OF KUEHLMANN.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

ZURICH.—The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" declares that the fall of Kuehlmann is a complete victory for the Prussian militarism and extinguishes the last hope of a speedy peace. It must be clearly ascertained whether Berlin and Vienna still agree over the war aims and the continuance of the war. The German army command alone cannot dictate to Austria for what and for how long she must fight.

THE SOLIDARITY OF EMPIRE.

INDIAN PRINCES AND WAR.

MAHARAJAH PATIALA ON THEIR SACRIFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. July 15.

Speaking at Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion House on 11th July to the Overseas representatives to the Imperial War Cabinet and the War Conference, Mr. Walter Long paid a warm tribute to the Imperial work of the Maharajah of Patiala and the Prime Ministers of the Dominions.

The Maharajah of Patiala replying said he was deeply grateful for the good feeling manifested towards him and the flattering reference to his humble work for the war. The current Imperial gatherings were proof of the solidarity of the Empire, the bonds of union between the different parts of which had been drawn closer by the war, in which people of every clime within the Empire vied with each other in doing utmost to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion. The Princes of India had thrown themselves into the conflict with enthusiasm in no way inferior to that of the people of British India (Cheers.) They had most willingly made heavy sacrifices in men, money and materials and were determined to continue and, if possible, to redouble these sacrifices till the victory of the King-Emperor and his Allies was won and the forces of righteousness triumphed. The Indians were proud that India had supplied a considerable number of troops to all the war theatres and under the decisions of the Delhi Conference, she was training at present more men than at any previous stage in the conflict. (Cheers.)

After emphasising the part India had played in providing war materials and foodstuffs for the Allies and that she had manufactured most of the equipment for her own expeditionary forces, the Maharajah of Patiala concluded by saying that he referred to these facts in no spirit of vanity, but simply as an indication of unwavering purpose of India as a whole to co-operate to the utmost in her power with the rest of the Empire in the great work of preserving the ordered strength and liberty of his Emperial Majesty's dominions and this purpose would not be slackened until victory was completely won.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALBANIA.

A TOWN CAPTURED ON THE GRAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., July 15.

A French Eastern official communiqué says: The French, continuing their success in Albania, ejected the enemy from a hill and village at the confluence of the Tomorica and the Devoli and captured Gramsi on the right bank of the Deroli.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 15.

BUENOS AIRES.—The 4,000 ton British steamer Induaa has been sunk in a collision. The crew were saved.

GERMAN MEAT RATION.

REDUCED FROM 250 TO 200 GRAMMES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The German meat ration will be reduced at the end of August from 250 to 200 grammes for a town of over a 100,000 inhabitants. Smaller places will receive less.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS AIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

The famous airman Lieutenant Beaumont has been killed in a collision in air.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS TERRIBLY AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Telegraaf" states that thousands in German industrial districts are suffering from the so-called Spanish influenza, which is really a disease of hunger and exhaustion. Numerous deaths occur daily. Eight thousand have been affected in Berlin.

HERTLING TALKS OF PEACE.

BELGIUM ONLY A PAWN.

ANXIETY ABOUT ROSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 15.

Von Hertling in a speech in the Reichstag yesterday lengthily covered the familiar ground that Germany abided by the policy indicated in her reply to the Papal peace note, and was ready to begin preliminary peace talks, but enemy statesmen continued to make inciting and insulting speeches revealing a desire to destroy the Fatherland.

The Chief of the Army administration was also ready to follow up any manifestations o a serious desire for peace amongst the enemies. At a Conference at the General Headquarters on 1st July it was decided to abide by the Brestliovsk peace, but there were difficulties owing to the instability of Russian conditions and there were grounds for doubting the Bolsheviks' ability to carry out the promises made. Hertling declared that they did not want a fresh Russian war which the enemy was trying to engineer. The fatherland was doing its utmost to support the Russian Government's peaceful aims, but the varied political movements in Russia required very careful watching. He said that von Hintze possessed a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs and von Hintze had already given guarantees that he would follow von Hertling's policy which was still the same as the Reichstag majority adopted in November 1917.

LATER.

The following is substantially the text of von Hertling's reference to Belgium in the speech on July 11th "The present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn, if the negotiations result favourably. We have no intention to keep Belgium in whatever form. We want Belgium restored after the war as an independent state."

Von Hertling proceeded to dwell on Germany's need for "open air for expansion," especially economically, which was quite compatible with Germany's point of view as regards Belgium, but how that point of view could be established in detail depended on future negotiations with regard to which he was unable to give any binding declaration.

REFERENCE TO BELGIUM.

CENSORED AT FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. July 15

It is noteworthy that von Hertling's reference to Belgium was omitted from the first official report of the speech which simply said "Hertling reviewed the political situation in Belgium." It was subsequently published with a covering note that the passage was now given fully in order to dissipate possible misunderstandings in the public mind.

REICHSTAG'S VOTE OF CREDIT

OPPOSITION OF INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM July 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. July 15

The Reichstag passed a vote of credit of fifteen thousand million marks. Independent Socialists voted against the credit and Poles abstained.

The Reichstag has adjourned for Summer recess.

FORMATION OF DUTCH CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. July 15.

THE HAGUE.—Queen Wilhelmina has charged Monsignor Nolens, a Catholic Member of the Second Chamber, with the formation of a Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION OF JUTE EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. July 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Balfour stated that as the Government completely controlled all exports of jute to neutrals, declaring jute contraband war would not increase our means of preventing it reaching the enemy.

INDO-CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

NO MORE RESUMPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. July 15.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government would take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the opium trade between India and China if any attempt were made to revive it. He understood that the Opium Combine was a private association of importers of opium at Shanghai, which regulated the price of the bonded stocks of Indian opium.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD PROPOSALS.

BRITISH CONTROL OVER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:—

Beginnings of British control.

The supremacy of Parliament over British India is legally complete. But the process by which Indian affairs became a matter of national concern was slow and gradual. At first the Company's settlers were responsible only to the Directors, who derived their powers of control from Charters given them by the Crown. There was then no question of sovereignty or territorial administration. But when the battle of Plassey compelled the Company to assume the task of reconstructing Bengal, the astonishing position was created that a few commercial agents were handling the revenues of a kingdom in the name of an emperor. The Company's peril of bankruptcy was the immediate cause of Parliament's first intervention; but a more powerful motive was the growing feeling in England, to which the opulence and arrogance of officials returning from India contributed, that the nation must assert its responsibility for seeing that the new and vast experiment of ruling a distant and alien race was properly conducted.

First intervention by Parliament.

The beginnings of Parliamentary control are seen in Lord North's Regulating Act which created and named the first Governor-General and Council. But future appointments were still left to the Directors, with whom also the home management remained. Parliament's first attempt to provide for the ordering of Indian affairs has been condemned with some reason as violating the first principles of administrative mechanics. It created a Governor-General, who was powerless before his own council, and an executive that was powerless before a supreme court, itself immune from all responsibility for the peace and welfare of the country—a system that was made workable only by the genius and fortitude of one great man. Such a structure could not have lasted and the Act of 1781 swept away some of its worst anomalies. Meantime the facts that Indian territories were becoming involved in European wars and that from the struggle the Company was emerging as the strongest power in the land made Parliament resolve to strengthen its control. Committees were appointed which reported adversely on the administration; and on their reports resolutions were carried requiring the relief of Warren Hastings and the closer definition of the Governor-General's powers. The Directors defined Parliament and retained Hastings. Fox introduced his Bill, which was defeated thanks to George III's famous intervention; and Pitt, at the age of twenty-five, reformed the constitution of India.

The Board of Control.

Pitt's Act of 1784 set up as the supreme executive authority six parliamentary commissioners for the affairs of India, known more generally as the Board of Control; and thereby instituted the dual system of government by the Company and by a parliamentary Board which endured till after the Mutiny. From Lord Cornwallis' time onwards we may take it that all administrative acts of the Governor-General in Council, including annexations of territory, were done with the sanction of the national Government. The Company survived; the Directors still had great powers of patronage and also the direction of the ordinary home business; but before every renewal of the Company's charter, Parliament made a practice of holding an exhaustive inquiry into the Indian administration. The most famous of these inquests is that which resulted in the Fifth Report of 1812. Meanwhile the indefinite dominion derived from Moghul sources in the form of the *Diwani* (or revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was gradually overlaid by new sovereignty derived from Parliament. The Act of 1813 while continuing the Company in actual possession, asserted the sovereignty of the Crown over its territories; and the Act of 1833 declared that they were held in trust for his Majesty. It also directed that all Indian laws and also the reports of the newly-instituted Law Commissioners should be laid before Parliament. Finally in 1853 the right of patronage was taken from the Directors and exercised under rules made by the parliamentary Board of Control. We must not conclude, however, that the supremacy of the President of the Board of Control left the Directors with no real power. Their position was still a strong one; the right of initiative still rested ordinarily with them; they were still the main repository of knowledge; and though the legal responsibility lay with Government, they exercised to the last a substantial influence upon details of administration.

The Secretary of State for India.

When the Indian Mutiny sealed the fate of the greatest mercantile corporation in the world, the powers previously wielded both by the Court of Directors and by the parliamentary Board of Control passed to the Secretary of State for India. At the same time with the Secretary of State was associated a Council, of which, as matters now stand, nine members must have had long and recent service or residence in British India. The legal powers of the Council suggest that it is to be regarded as in some sort the successors of the Court of Directors; but the practical *raison d'etre* of the Council of India is that its members provide a parliamentary minister, who is usually without personal knowledge of India, with experienced advice upon Indian questions.

Like other Ministers of the Crown, the Secretary of State for India is a member of the parliamentary executive of the United Kingdom, and responsible to Parliament in accordance with constitutional practice for his official acts. He has therefore and must have generally the power of overriding his Council. But as an important exception to this rule it has been laid down, doubtless with the idea of protecting the tax-payers of India from improper charges, that the vote of a majority in Council is necessary before any expenditure can be sanctioned or certain other specified matters decided; and it follows that to this particular extent Parliament has deliberately divested itself of the power of interference. It could not, without first amending the Government of India Act, order any expenditure to be incurred from Indian revenues which a majority of the Secretary of State's Council declined to sanction.

KAZAN CAPTURED.

BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

"MASTERS OF GOVERNMENT OF LOWER VOLGA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 16.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Tageblatt" announces that the Czecho-Slovaks in spite of the heavist resistance of the Red Guards have captured Kazan.

The "Tageblatt" adds that by occupation of this important railway and waterway junction the Czecho-Slovaks have become masters of the Government of the lower Volga.

FORMATION OF BLACK GUARDS.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS USE TROTZKY'S MOBILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., July 16.

German newspapers state in connection with the capture of Kazan by the Czecho-Slovaks that the latter are utilising Trotzky's mobilisation in the Urals on the Volga and in the West Siberia for their own purposes by forming from the recruits the so-called Black Guards which they are using for strengthening Czecho-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

PROVISIONAL SIBERIAN GOVT CONSTITUTED.

GEN. HORVAT AS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from Harbin on the 10th July says: General Horvat has constituted a provisional Siberian Government with himself as Premier and with Ministers of War, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Food Control and others.

The peasantry is everywhere welcoming the Czecho-Slovaks.

The latter have hitherto received General Horvat's overtures guardedly. Flood, General Horvat's Minister for War, has gone to Vladivostok to ascertain the feeling there.

ENEMY PRESSURE IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-20, a.m. July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says: In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance.

INDIAN REFORMS REPORT.

INTERPELLATION ABOUT DATE OF DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. Roberts asked: Will a day be given before adjournment in August for the discussion of the Indian Reforms report.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: I shall be ready to meet the wishes of the House but in view of the length and importance of the report it would be better that the discussion should not occur too soon. (Cheers.)

Mr. Charles Roberts suggested that the House would have the report more clearly in mind if the discussion were not postponed until October. (Loud cries of 'no.')

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the report would require a great deal of study.

CABINET NOT TO CONSIDER BEFORE RECESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

Replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Bonar Law said he was sure the Cabinet would not have time to consider the report before the recess.

REGULATION OF HIDE TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India was considering the future regulation of hide trade and there was every reason to think that the enemy control of the trade had been permanently eliminated.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 15th July, 1918, (excluding subscription through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,27,94,600
Bombay	5,16,23,000
United Provinces	1,39,17,700
Madras	1,21,24,300
Punjab	95,19,500
Minor Administrations	61,47,800
Burma	54,10,300
Central Provinces	23,25,100
Bihar and Orissa	15,19,800
Assam	2,83,900
Total.....Rs.	19,57,15,400

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 15th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 6,775-0 ..	Rs. 88,425-0
Cash Certificates	„ 1,34[illegible]-8 ..	„ 1,09,101-8
Total ..	,123-8 ..	1,97,526-8

INCOMETAX IN INDIA.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT SUGGESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

Sir Henry Craik suggested the revision of arrangements regarding incometax assessment in India in order to enable the imposition of excess profits tax.

Mr. Montagu promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the Government of India. He declared it was not the case that Sir William Meyer opposed this tax.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

CONTINUES "MOST SATISFACTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that recruiting in India continued to be most satisfactory.

Replying to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Montagu stated that recruiting was proceeding in the Native States with increasing vigour and determination.

AMERICAN CONTRACT TO CHINA.

FOR BUILDING 4 CARGO VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 15.

WASHINGTON.—The American Shipping Board has given the Chinese Government yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo vessels of ten thousand tons each and has taken options for building eight thousand more tons. Thirty-five thousand tons of steel will be shipped from America, but engines and other fittings will be built in China.

CONSTITUTION OF HORVAT'S GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m. July 15.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Harbin states that General Horvats Government includes Cadets, Liberals and Socialists, all prominent men in the commercial, industrial and agricultural life of Siberia.

General Horvat is the head of the Chinese Eastern Railway. His Government must not be confused with the so-called Government of autonomous Siberia which the Bolsheviks dissolved and whose leader Derber, has his headquarters in a railway car at Harbin.

Another Socialist Government is at Nikolsk negotiating with the Czecho-Slovaks before proclaiming itself.

£10,000 OFFERED BY "DAILY MAIL."

FOR FIRST TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

The "Daily Mail" referring to the rumoured possibility of a South American airman attempting to fly the Atlantic this year repeats its offer of £10,000 for the first transatlantic flight.

MOSCOW REVOLUTIONARIES NOT SUPPRESSED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Westfaelische Zeitung's" Kieff correspondent says: The Bolsheviks in Moscow far from suppressing the revolutionaries are only holding their own with the assistance of the Lattish Guards.

TROTZKY ON UNITY OF SOVIET TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 15.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 15.

A Moscow telegram states that Trotzky told the All-Russian Congress of Soviets that the unity of the Soviet troops had suffered as a result of Anglo-French propaganda and part had deserted to the enemy.

THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when further consideration was given to the Health Officer's report on the Influenza epidemic now prevalent in Bombay. The discussion was postponed to the next meeting on the representation of the Municipal Commissioner that copies of further correspondence should be circulated among the members, before coming to a decision. It was also decided to agree to the Government's proposal to appoint the Municipal Commissioner, as the Rent Controller for the City.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the Health Officer's report regarding the Influenza epidemic raging in Bombay at the present time. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved referring the letter to a committee for consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that he had received two letters one from the Port Health Officer and another from the Embarkation Commandant. The former had challenged many of the statements made by Dr. Turner, and he had also explained some of the statements. He thought that the letter should be first printed and circulated and then discussed fully. The second letter from the Embarkation Commandant, Bombay, stated:—

"With reference to the published reports in the 'Times of India' and the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the proceedings of the Corporation meeting held on 11th July, 1918, regarding the recent outbreak of fever in epidemic form in Bombay, I have the honour to suggest that until the investigation which is at present in progress established by bacteriological examination, at least its causative organism and incubation period, any conjectures as to the origin and spread of the disease in epidemic form must necessarily be inaccurate and misleading.

"With reference to the 'suppression of important information' about which some of your members are reported to have expressed themselves concerned, I have the honour to attach a copy of a letter to your Executive Health Offiier, from which it will be seen that the 'restriction of publication' referred to data of military significance.

"I have the honour to assure the Corporation and Municipal Commissioners generally, that the most meticulous care is, as a routine measure, exercised in the examination of all transports conveying troops and of all vessels entering the military area in the docks and that every sanitary and hygienic precaution is adopted in order to prevent any infectious or contagious disease entering Bombay by sea which might prove a menace to the population of Bombay as is equally carried out to prevent the infection of Overseas Military Bases by diseases such as cholera and plague, which may be conveyed there from Bombay itself."

He would therefore ask the Corporation, concluded the Commissioner, to postpone the discussion to Thursday next.

Dr. Dadachanji said it would be only fair to the Military authorities and to the Port Health Officer to have copies of the letters circulated for consideration. They would also then have the comments of the Executive Health Officer. He accordingly moved that the discussion of the question be postponed to Thursday next.

DR. SUKHIA'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia objected to an amendment being moved by Dr. Dadachanji. The subject was one which should be taken up at once for discussion by them, and should not be postponed. It was a very vital question in the interests of the city and should not be delayed.

Mr. R. S. Navalker then moved that the question be postponed to Thursday next, and that the whole correspondence should be printed and circulated amongst the members.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said it was for the President to say whether the letter should be printed or not. Nobody had a right to tell him that. He could only move that the discussion be postponed.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconding the amendment said Mr. Navalker had a perfect right to move an amendment, and anybody could move an amendment at any stage of the discussion.

The discussion was then postponed to Thursday next.

RENT CONTROLLERSHIP.

The Municipal Commissioner then asked priority for the consideration of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Controller's Officer, stating:—

"The Corporation is doubtless aware of the provisions of the Bombay Rent War Restrictions Act passed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council and of the provisions of Notification No. 1274-D, dated 2nd February, 1918, issued by the Government of India under the Defence of India Rules for the regulation of rents below Rs. 10 per mensem paid by artisans and labourers. The Government of India have desired the Bombay Government to undertake legislation which will take the place of this notification; and a bill with this object has been drafted and has been submitted to the Government of India for their approval. Considerable difficulty has been found in the application both of the Rent Restriction Act and of the Notification in the City of Bombay. Although endeavours have been made to make the provisions of the notification known to the poorer inhabitants, there appear to be many who, if they have heard, are unable to take advantage of its provisions. On the receipt of complaints the Controller of Prices has done his best to enquire into them and has in many cases served upon the landlord a notice stating what the standard rent should be and to inform the tenant of such rent. In many cases, however, it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount of the former rent, and it is constantly necessary to refer to the Municipal records in the matter. The Municipality, moreover, is directly concerned, because any revision that takes place in the rents will entail a corresponding revision of the Municipal valuation. The Assessment Department has a large and skilled staff, while the Controller of Prices has got a very small staff at present and could only create one by requesting the loan of the services of the Municipal eployees. It would seem, therefore, desirable from from every point of view that the work in connection with low-rented buildings should be entrusted to the Municipal Departments. Power is taken by the new bill to appoint a Rent Controller for any area, and Government think it desirable that in the City of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner should be the Rent Controller, and I am to enquire whether the Corporation would agree to his undertaking this duty. It is expected that the greater part of the work could be done by the existing Municipal staff, but it would probably be necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to employ some extra staff, especially for making enquiries into alleged infringements of the Act and also into claims made by landlords to be entitled to charge higher rents on account of alterations and special repairs. I am to say that it would appear desirable to hand over the work to the Municipal Commissioner as soon as possible, and I am therefore to request the favour of an early reply from the Corporation to this letter."

The Commissioner's letter stated:—"If the powers vested in the Controller in regard to the rents of low rented buildings are to be exercised effectively in Bombay, it is, I think, necessary that the Controller should have a staff with the special qualifications and knowledge possessed by the Municipal Assessment Department. I agree in the view stated in the letter that either the powers should be transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, to be exercised through the existing staff (to be supplemented when necessary), or that the Controller should build up a separate organisation by borrowing the services of Municipal employees. I agree also in Government's view that the former alternative is preferable.

"I am quite unable at present to estimate what additional establishment will be necessary, as I have no means of calculating what additional work will be involved by the transfer of powers proposed. Some addition to the ward staff in certain parts of the City will be required, and it will almost certainly be necessary to appoint an Assistant Controller, of the rank of Deputy Assessor or Assistant Assessor. There will also be certain contingent expenditure not properly debitable to sanctioned grants. I therefore request that, if they agree to Government's proposal, the Corporation will authorise me to incur such expenditure on additional establishment and office expenses as may be necessitated by the transfer of the Controller's powers in regard to rents by way of an advance, to be adjusted against a grant from Government or Municipal funds when the apportionment of the charges has been settled. I suggest that the Corporation should authorise me to correspond with Government on the subject of the final debit of these additional charges, on the understanding that unless Government agree to bear the whole cost, the matter will be brought before the Corporation for consideration."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that with reference to the letter from the Controller's office the President be requested to inform the Government that the Corporation approved of the proposal for appointing the Municipal Commissioner as the Rent Controller for Bombay subject to the question of expenditure being settled with the Government.

He said it would be a great help to Government if the Municipal Commissioner were appointed the Rent Controller for the city, as at the present time he was not able to do very useful work without the help of the Municipality. The Controller had to ascertain the exact rent in many instances by referring the matter to the Municipality. The question of expenditure incurred would be settled by the Commissioner with the Government.

Dr. S. L. Batliwalla said the question was one which fell within the purview of the Municipal Commissioner, and as the Rent Controller, he would be better able to give satisfaction to the public of Bombay.

MR. NAVALKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved an amendment agreeing to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner as Rent Controller, provided, of course, that the expenses were entirely borne by the Government.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the amendment, and said Mr. Sethna's proposal went much further than the request of the Commissioner as contained in his letter.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said it was better to make the position clear as he did not trust Government in such matters.

Mr. P. C. Sethna amended his resolution to the effect that the entire expenses should be borne by Government.

The proposition was passed in the amended form.

REPRESENTATION OF CORPORATION ON PORT TRUST.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Government regarding the Corporation's request to amend the Port Trust Act to enable them to elect at least two members of the Port Trust by the Corporation. The letter stated:—

"I am to draw the attention of your Corporation to the fact that it is already strongly, though indirectly, represented on the Trust. Leaving out of account the Municipal Commissioner whom it has been the practice to nominate as a Trustee, the law requires that of the nine nominated Trustees not less than three shall be natives of India residing in the City of Bombay and during the last 10 years two of these members have invariably been Municipal Councillors, while in six out of the last 10 years all three nominees have been selected from members of your Corporation. Nevertheless in view of the desire expressed by your Corporation to have a direct voice in the choice of two Trustees, I am to say that the Governor-in-Council will be prepared for a few years, as an experimental measure, to nominate two, out of the three nominees who are required by law to be natives of India resident in the City of Bombay, on the recommendation of your Corporation. I am to add that inasmuch as the three Indian nominees have in the past been specially selected for their commercial knowledge, Government hope that the two persons selected by your Corporation for nomination will, so far as possible, possess similar qualifications and it will of course be essential that they shall be natives of India residing in the City of Bombay. If this proposal commends itself to the Corporation, it will be brought into effect as vacancies occur."

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that "regarding the Corporation's representation for an amendment of the Port Trust Act so as to entitle the Corporation to elect at least two representatives on the Board of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the President be requested to convey the thanks of the Corporation for considering their representation favourably and to inform them that the Corporation accept the proposal of Government to nominate for a few years, as an experimental measure, two out of the three nominees who are required by law to be natives of India resident in the City of Bombay on the recommendation of the Corporation.

"The Government should also be requested to undertake legislation at an early date so as to enable the Corporation to elect their representatives on the Bombay Port Trust."

Mr. Mehta said the Government had informed them they were unable to undertake any amendment just now, but they had already amended the Karachi Port Trust Act only recently. It would, therefore not be very difficult for them to amend the Bombay Act as required by the Corporation.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

WANTED UNRESTRICTED CHOICE.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved an amendment recording the letter and regretting that the two elected members should be only commercial men or natives of India. He said their range of choice should not be restricted by Government, and they should be allowed to nominate any fit men they liked.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded. He said it would be better to put commercial men on the Port Trust Board, but they should be also allowed to choose any other man they thought fit, although he might not be a commercial man. They should have an unrestricted right in the matter.

Mr. Jehangir Cursetji said he was sorry that Government should have restricted the Corporation's choice.

What the Corporation wanted was two additional members, who would represent the Corporation, in addition to the three members nominated by Government. He would oppose the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposition and support Mr. Navalker's amendment, if modified to a certain extent

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he understood that the Corporation wanted to be represented on the Port Trust, as a Corporate body. He did not think the Government's proposal would satisfy the Corporation or meet with its wishes. He would of course be glad to have a larger Indian representation on the Port Trust, but consistently with the spirit of the constitution of the Corporation they could not say that their representatives on the Trust should be Indians only. It was not fair to the Corporation that they should be asked to elect only Indians. The Corporation as a corporate body did not wish to draw a distinction between one class of members and another. He therefore moved as an amendment that the President be requested to inform Government of the Corporation's wish to elect at least two representatives on the Port Trust, in addition to the three members to be nominated by Government from among Indians. He hoped Government would undertake legislation at an early date in the matter.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

"LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH."

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said Mr. Navalker's amendment appeared like having been couched in a spirit of looking the gift horse in the mouth. He did not say that the Corporation had no right to be represented on the Port Trust. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation possessed such a right and there was no reason why the Bombay Corporation should not have it. But the fact was that this Corporation had asked for such a representation and Government had met their request to a certain extent. There was force in Mr. Petit's amendment but he thought that the best way for the present was to accept Government's proposal and ask for more representation in the future. He would therefore vote in favour of the original proposition.

"NOT THE RIGHT WAY OF GIVING FRANCHISE."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he did not quite understand why Government wanted the Corporation to elect only commercial men. Would it make one a commercial man if one went into the cotton business and speculated in a little way. (Laughter.) Why should they not have a capable medical man or engineer on the Trust? Government's proposal was one which the Corporation could not accept. It was not the right way of giving franchise to a body representing the first city in India, to say that it should elect two men and that the Government would then nominate them on the Trust. For, what Government said came in effect to this, that the Corporation was to elect two or three men and that Government would nominate them only if this met with their approval. He moved as an amendment that the Corporation should be allowed to elect two members without any restrictions as to their nationality or vocation.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

"NO THANKS."

Mr. H. P. Mody said the Government letter laid down no rule that the two members to be elected by the Corporation must be commercial men but only expressed a hope, in view of the kind of work the Trust did, that they should be commercial men. It rested entirely with the Corporation whether or not to elect commercial men. He, however, objected to the Government proposal that the right to be given to the Corporation was only an experimental measure. It would not be consistent with the dignity of the Corporation to accept this dole, and they should have nothing to do with a proposal of that character. They as a corporate body had a right to be represented on the Port Trust, and the Government's was a novel view to take of the relations between them and a representative body like the Corporation. The Corporation should concentrate their attention on that point, and he therefore moved as an amendment that while thanking Government for their offer, the Corporation regretted they were not in a position to accept it in view of the fact that the representation had been conceded to them merely as an experimental measure.

The Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Government reply had come much quicker and was more favourable than he had expected. He would have preferred Government to have accepted the Corporation's request and undertaken the necessary legislation but this would have caused considerable delay as the consent of the Government of India would have had to be obtained to any change in the legislation. They wanted Government to acknowledge their right of unqualified representation on the Port Trust and wanted them to undertake legislation to this effect as quickly as possible. He would like to move as an amendment that the President be requested to convey the thanks of the Corporation to Government for having accepted the principle of the Corporation's representation on the Port Trust, that they accepted the proposal but that they regretted that it was stated to be an experimental measure, and that Government be requested to make the necessary change in the law to enable the Corporation to elect two members without restrictions.

Mr. Cowasji concluded by saying they should elect the best men as their representatives irrespective of their nationality.

"CHILDISH."

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram deprecated the Government proposal being called a "dole," and said Government had met them half way. It would be childish to say they must have the whole loaf or none at all. He moved the amendment which Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had expressed his intention of moving but which had not been actually moved.

Dr. S. Batliwala said Government were actually giving up their right of selecting two men by asking the Corporation to make the selections.

REMOVE THE CONDITIONS.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha suggested the best way out of the difficulty would be to move an amendment that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Government for their offer but that the Corporation were of opinion that the offer should be without conditions.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna, speaking on the amendment moved by Mr. Rajaram, asked the Hon. Mr. Mehta to withdraw his proposition in favour of that amendment.

Mr. Mody said what the Corporation wanted was direct representation on the Port Trust and the necessary change in legislation to give effect to it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he had no objection to Mr. Rajaram's amendment which was practically the same as his proposition.

Mr. Rajaram's amendment was carried; and the Corporation adjourned.

MR. VAIDYA'S CASE.

BAIL REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 15.

News has been received that Mr. Vaidya's application for bail was heard by Mr. Morris, Sessions Judge, Sagor. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde argued fully pointing out the educational and professional status of the accused, his readiness to surrender for trial and the improbability of his absconding to escape justice. The prosecution admitted all these points but contended that as in Mr. Nirbhaylal's case, Mr. Vaidya's release would cause a great popular demonstration. The Judge refused bail. Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, is conducting the case.

SILVER WEDDING FUND,

MAHARANI OF KASHMIR SUBSCRIBES RS. 10,000.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford has received the following telegram from his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir in response to the appeal which appeared on the 7th July.

"Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Kashmir has asked me to intimate to your Excellency that she will contribute Rs. 10,000 to the fund which your Excellency proposes to start in connection with the auspicious occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Majesties."

Lady Chelmsford has replied as follows.—"Please convey to her Highness the Maharani Sahiba my very grateful thanks for her most generous donation to the Silver Wedding Fund."

RECRUITING IN COCHIN.

We have received the following from the Central Publicity Board:—

Material encouragement has been given to recruiting by a recent measure laid down by the Cochin Durbar. In the application of the age-limit restriction for persons desiring, admission into the State service substantial advantages are given to candidates who have served in the combatant ranks of the army. Any period served will be excluded from the candidate's age. Also men who enrol as combatants may register their names as applicants for admission into the branch of the State service in which they would care to be employed on their return.

Special considerations are to be made in favour of those who have rendered meritorious service in the field.

INDIA AND REFORM SCHEME.

HON. MR. CHANDRA ON OUR DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Presiding at to-day's Provincial Conference, Mr. Kamini Kumer Chandra, in the course of a speech said:—

MR. KAMINI KUMER CHANDRA'S SPEECH.

I was one of the signatories to the memorandum submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Viceroy's Council in 1916. The proposals enumerated there were as a matter of fact adopted in the joint scheme of the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow. I gave my support to it at the Lucknow Congress which I attended for the first time after the unfortunate Surat split and the one thing that tempted me to Lucknow was this one question of Self-Government which was proposed to be the chief item of consideration at that session of the Congress. This scheme was ratified last year in Calcutta by both the Congress and the Moslem League and I lent my humble support to its ratification. Yet as all are aware there was a desire in certain quarters to amend that scheme in the light of the announcement of 20th August. But while favouring such amendment in certain directions, I felt it my duty along with my other friends to stand by the Congress-League scheme as representing our minimum demand, and which we prayed, should be accepted as the first stage in our progress towards Responsible Government. This was specially pressed upon the attention of the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in the joint address of the Congress and Moslem League as well as in the address of the Home Rule League, to both of which I was a party, and the essential features of which I also pressed in the private interview I was granted. I adhere to those views. I find nothing either in the report or in the general situation in the country to lead me to alter or amend them. It is impossible therefore for me to support the present scheme which is frankly and admittedly built upon the assumption of the utted incapacity of our people for any measure of real Responsible Government, without being dishonest to myself, without stultifying my considered opinion and being false to the best interests of my country and the Empire as I understand them.

REFLECTION OF WAR AIMS.

The scheme in brief is simply adaptable as it stands without such radical modifications as will be bound to change both its form and spirit and bring it in conformity with our scheme. It would be the merest affectation to deny that having entered into the present war with the avowed object of protecting and securing the freedom of small nationalities, advancing the principle of self-determination to all international relations and having invited the great American Democracy to join this war for these objects, Great Britain could not help doing something to justify her present position in India. If India acclaims the present scheme, as it is, she will enable British statesmen to proclaim to all the world that they have done for their own possessions what they are wanting the world to do, it would remove the only moral pressure to which British statesmanship would be amenable for the early introduction of full Responsible Government in India.

I don't approve of the methods by which Mr. Montagu's compromise has been reached. We want the bureaucracy to be eventually abolished. That is the meaning of Responsible Government and the objective of British policy—and it is ridiculous that the bureaucracy's view should be given the great importance that has been given to it in the final solution of the question. When slavery was abolished no one thought of consulting the masters of the slaves. If the masters had any prescriptive rights, they were bought over. So if the bureaucracy have any rights they should be purchased over as suggested by the late Sir W. Wedderburn.

DEPUTATIONS TO ENGLAND.

One word before I resume my seat. As a matter of imperative necessity, I think we should demand the removal of all restrictions in the way of our representatives going to England without further delay to place our demands before the British Democracy with your mandate. I therefore suggest that before you dissolve you should nominate to the special session of the Congress, representatives from Bengal on the Congress deputation and also adopt necessary measures for giving effect to these resolutions.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TO BRITISH COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

"New India" publishes the following cable sent to the Secretary of the British Congress Committee by the president of the National Congress:—

Cannot speak for Congress till it meets; Congress Committees are meeting and declining to accept reforms—popular disappointment vociferous—Indian papers almost unanimous disapproval."

THE "TRIBUNE" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 15.

The "Tribune" writing on the views of Sir S. P. Sinha on the reform proposals, which it calls a "Veritable product of the spirit of reform" agrees with the usual reservations, that the scheme attempts the fulfilment of the August pledge and that a substantial advance is marked by the recommendations on the services and industries. It urges that early effect be given to the proposals. On other points, it disagrees and eulogises the Congress Scheme.

A RETIRED STATE COUNCILLOR.

"HEART SOUND BUT HAND WEAK."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 15.

With a view to ascertain the opinion of leading men in Native States on the Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals the Associated Press correspondent obtained the views of Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., retired First Councillor to the Government of Mysore. Mr. Chetty said:

"The report on constitutional reforms in India is a great state document. It bears the impress of a sincere desire to give political status to the people of India. It is unjust to dispose it of summarily after cursory reading. Hasty condemnation of it may mean permanent injury to the country. The subject is vast and complicated beyond all measure. A satisfactory solution of it is rendered difficult by the conflicting claims of communities and states in various stages of progress. In judging of the scheme I would urge the people to remember that this is the first occasion that an All-India Constitutional Scheme, inclusive of Indian States, has been put forward. Common patriotism is at least rendered possible by the proposed reforms. The scheme proposed adroitly brings in Indian States into relation with the British India. As such this is fraught with immense possibilities for both. I think it is one of the greatest merits of the scheme. It is easy to criticise this part of the scheme but I would plead for a considered judgment on the matter. The link is a necessary one and has at last been found. I advise the Indians of British India and Indian States to stick to it."

GOVERNOR'S BLUDGEON.

Alluding to the reforms in British India, Mr. Chetty staed:—"The case for reform is made out in a masterly fashion. The heart is sound but, so it seems to me, the hand is weak. The scheme for provinces is rather too complicated. Friction would be inevitable. Too much responsibility is thrust on the Governor. The Legislative Council, as such, stands to lose rather than gain by the proposed changes. The division into "reserved" and "transferred" subjects seems an easy way out of the present difficulties; but it almost seems a heroic remedy. It is bound to give trouble from the start. The constitution framed is not an elastic one; but as against these considerations, I would urge the consideration of one important fact. It is this: the reserved powers of the Governor or the Governor-General are difficult for daily use. The bludgeon may prove too big. Such powers are invariably kept in reserve under most constitutions, but they are difficult to bring into constant use. Therein consists the safety that is not to be overlooked. We should be careful before we neglect this aspect of the scheme. The paras in the report dealing with communal representation ought to give a quietus to unhealthy discussion that has been carried on in regard to it. It is dead as Queen Anne. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford deserve thanks for the lead they have given. They have done for the British India what His Highness the Maharaja has done for Mysore."

REQUIRES ALTERATIONS.

Mr. Chetty further observed "the importance given to education in the report is welcome to all. In Mysore His Highness' Government have given the greatest attention to the spread of education in the State. It is a matter of pride to note that what has been done under His Highness' inspiration and guidance of the patriotic Dewan Sir Viswesaraya has won confirmation at the hands of the framers of Indian Constitution Report. Other portions of the report relating to the training of people seem too familiar to us, here because the Government of Mysore have already made the ideals underlying them as part of their State policy. The report requires a close study. The proposals are far-reaching in character. In some places it might require alteration. In other it might require even wholesale omission. These, it is the duty of all, to point out in a loyal manner so that the final bill that will go before the Imperial Parliament will be one that will not only please individuals and communities, but also make India great and prosperous among the nations of the world."

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

'DISAPPONTING AND UNSATISFACTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

A special session of the Bengal Provincial Conference met to-day to discuss the reform scheme. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The Honourable Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda of Assam presided. The following resolution was adopted by a large majority:—"That this Conference is of opinion that the scheme of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State is disappointing, unsatisfactory, and does not present any real step towards responsible government."

The Standing Committe of the Conference was directed to publish reasons for adopting the above resolution before the special session of the Congress.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies gave a Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday afternoon. About 1,100 guests were present.

MILITARY MEDICAL V RANGERS.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the above teams on the Kennedy Sea-Face, the latter scored 137 runs and the former were only able to reply with 35, 11 of which was scored by Mr. Rodgers. The chief contributors for the winners were Messrs. C. St, Anne 33, Pat. Sequeira 21, J. S. Pinto 16, Freitas and Rodrigues 15 each and Jacobs 13.

FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR

B.S.A

MOTOR BICYCLES

are most reliable and economical. The extreme efficiency of the B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR renders hill-climbing easy and sure. Its simplicity and unfailing service have earned the highest praise from riders. The "Three Guns" trade mark shown here appears on all genuine B.S.A's.

B.S.A. Catalogue free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/4.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LIFE-READING.

ANNUAL READING in monthly incidents Rs. 2 only. Whole Life-Reading in general Rs. 5 only. Information required:—Horoscope or date of birth and time with place of birth. Appreciated largely.

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnavilas Agrahar, Mysore.

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one.

K. C. MARROTT.

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing
WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.
Speciality

BIG TYPES *NEAT GET UP*

CORAL ISLAND

(In 4 Vols)
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS
Price, Rs. 3.
In the Press. In 3 Vols.

NECROMANCER

As. 12 per Vol: Orders registered from now.

MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

Razors, Scissors . . . .
Surgical Instruments, etc.

SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Keen Edge Company,

Cutlers and Surgical Instruments Repairers.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

HIGH PRICES OF COTTON GOODS.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON GOVERNMENT'S NON-INTERVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Lord Ronaldshay, who is now on tour in Eastern Bengal, in the course of a speech at Barisal on Thursday evening explained why the Government had not fixed a maximum price for cotton cloth in the way they had asked for.

His Excellency said "The position is this. Owing to the war it is impossible to obtain the amount of cotton goods which we obtained in normal times from abroad. For instance, the imports of cotton piecegoods into Calcutta from abroad during the year before the war amounted to nearly one hundred and thirty-two million yards every month; last year they amounted to little more than 64 million yards a month. In this connection there are two separate facts to be borne in mind. One is that price of cotton goods in England at present is very high indeed, and the other that, there is the difficulty in getting ships to bring goods to this country. Now supposing the Government were to say to the merchants in this country: 'You should not charge more than so much for your cotton goods, what would the merchants reply? They would say 'Very well, but since we ourselves have to pay more than that to obtain the gods from England, we will not import any more since we cannot afford to import merchandise at a loss. You can see for yourselves what the result would be. As long as the existing stocks in this country lasted, the people would no doubt get their cloth cheaper than they do now. But the stock would soon become exhausted and what would happen to them? Why, the people would not be able to get any cloth however great price they offered to pay.

ROOT OF DIFFICULTIES.

Even as it is, importing merchants are taking great risks. A dhotie which cost one rupee three annas in Calcutta before the war costs tree rupees one anna there now. But to bring the same dhotie from Manchester to Calcutta at the present moment costs four rupees twelve annas. Sale figures for a better quality of dhotie which were one rupee fourteen annas before the war as rupees five and annas eight and rupees seven and annas eight for import to Calcutta from Manchester. So you see the matter is not quite so simple as at first it appears to be. The root of the difficulty is the shortage of supplies. Until you are assured of supplies, Government is likely to do more harm than good by interfering with the prices. Of course if we found that the middle-men were making unreasonable profits, that would be a different matter and we are keeping a sharp look out for that. Now, having explained briefly the cause of these high prices, let me tell you what the Government have done. It is most important that we should know what stocks of cotton goods there are in the country. For some time past we have been kept informed on this point by the business men of Calcutta, but the information which they have been able to give us has necessarily been incomplete and we have recently ordered a census of stocks to be taken. A similar census has been taken simultaneously in other big trading centres of the country. I am not yet in possession of the results of census, but I can say without hesitation that if the result is to show that stocks are being kept off the market in order to keep up the prices, then the Government will not hesitate to take drastic action to compel those who are exploiting the situation to cease doing so. I have little doubt, however, that we shall find that stocks in the country are very much lower than they would be under the normal circumstances and if this is so, the only remedy for the high prices will be to increase the supply."

SUPPLIES FROM JAPAN AND BOMBAY.

His Excellency said that at his invitation the agricultural association of Bengal had been holding a conference in Calcutta and considering the possibility of reviving the cotton spinning industry in Bengal. While he did not expect to find the whole solution of the problem in this suggestion, he was of opinion that the people might do a good deal to help themselves in that way. He was told by the Director of Agriculture that a certain amount of cotton seed has already been distributed among those who had applied for this.

Continuing his Excellency said "But whatever it may be possible to do in Bengal itself, we shall still have to depend largely on outside sources of supply. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining supplies from England, we shall have to look more and more to Japan and to Bombay for our supplies. Japan will undoubtedly send us all that that she can for the very simple reason that it pays her to do so and, indeed, she is sending us a great deal more now than she has ever done before. There remains Bombay, and, as you are probably aware, the Government of India appointed some time ago a Cotton Prices Committee in Bombay. That committee has made its report and its recommendations are now under consideration. It is sometimes said that as considerable quantities of cotton goods are being exported from India, we could increase our own supplies by restricting these exports. The Government of Bengal have not the power to restrict exports. But this matter has been submitted by us to the Government of India for their consideration, and I have been assured by them that the possibility of having to take action in this direction will not be lost sight of. At the same time, it must be remembered that the people to whom the cotton goods are exported from India must get them from somewhere. The people of the Straits Settlements, for example, who buy their cotton goods from India, would probably buy them from Japan if the export from India was stopped. In other words the part of cotton that is now coming from Japan to India would go to the Straits Settlements instead and what we gained by the restriction of exports we should lose by the reduction of imports."

VICEREGAL TOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter from "a distinguished and patriotic correspondent" published in your valuable paper on the 10th instant, regarding the Viceroy's tours, I beg to say that it has been officially announced that the Viceroy is visiting Indore and Bhopal during his coming monsoon tour. It is not yet known when that tour is to begin, but it can safely be assumed that it will be some time next month. Your readers are aware that Indore and Bhopal are two very important and big States in Central India and I understand that both these States are vying with each other in making most lavish arrangements for the Viceregal entertainments. The war has already taxed the finances of every Indian State very heavily, but that burden the ruling princes of India have borne cheerfully and I dare say, are still prepared to bear till victory is achieved. What people both in British India and Native States can't understand is why in the midst of this titanic struggle when economy in every sense of the word should be the guiding star of the Government of India, this gigantic waste is going to be practically forced upon by the Viceroy himself. We all know how their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen have set yet another example on the occasion of their auspicious Silver wedding. His Majesty discouraged the making of presents and exhorted would-be donors to transfer their generosity to war charities and no social functions were held to celebrate the Royal Silver Wedding. Viceregal visits to Native States always form very grand social functions involving lavish expenditure. Is it too much to expect the same kind of thing from his Majesty's august representative in our country? These visits would be most welcome to all concerned when the war crisis is over. Why should not the money which is to be spent on the Viceroy's enterainments be invested in war bonds and thereby help the prosecution of the war. I learn from high authority that the viceregal tour will cost the ruling princes of Central India several lakhs of rupees.—will such a waste be tolerated in England? I appeal to his Excellency's sense of patriotism if nothing else, to avoid such a colossal waste. —Yours, etc.

"A PATRIOT."

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When one hears on every side the clarion call for strict economy and for the pooling of all resources, it seems passing strange and more than wondrous that H. E. the Viceroy should at this juncture, when all the resources of the country are needed towards the successful prosecution of the war, deem it fit to make an official visit to some of the States of Central India. These functions, as is well known everywhere, involve a tremendous expenditure on the resources of both the Government of India and of the States and it is incredible that the Government should set such an example now. One should certainly practise what one preaches and if this example of lavish and unnecessary expenditure is set, it will be difficult to get the masses of the Indian people to believe that the Government is really in earnest in any matter. Moreover, this is hardly the time to shake the beliefs of the people when the present position demands the greatest and strictest economy and the need for the dovetailed co-operation of the Government of India, the people and the States. In England their Majesties the King and Queen have set a most magnificent example of sacrifice which the Government might well emulate! This is not the time for pageantry and peacock shows and the Government of India should certainly reconsider their decision of an unnecessary 'tamasha' involving such a heavy expenditure. The Indian people will then know that the Government is really and truly in earnest and that they have their heart in the war.—Yours etc.,

"WAR ECONOMIST."

Bombay, July 15, 1918.

SMALLPOX AND SUPERSTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter which appeared in a recent issue of your paper deploring the superstitious beliefs prevalent among the ignorant in regard to smallpox might I say that it is not only among the ignorant that superstitious beliefs prevail, but also among the supposedly educated? Few professions have to study harder than the doctors and yet the average doctor believes in vaccination, although one of the most eminent men in the profession—Dr. Charles Creighton called it a "grotesque superstition." Dr. Hadwen calls vaccination "a mere superstitious creed of the Gloucestershire dairymaids adopted by the medical profession." Your correspondent appeals to the doctors to assist in dispelling the ignorance of the people, but how can they do so when they themselves support vaccination, mainly because they are absolutely ignorant about the matter? The Brahmin priests opposed vaccination on religious grounds when it was introduced into Bombay in 1802, but documents were forged by English people which appeared to show that ancient writers knew about the operation and approved of it. In this way the religious objections were stilled, and vaccination has been practised ever since. Yet only this year there has been an epidemic of smallpox in Bombay—a matter of regular recurrence in spite of the enormous number of vaccinations performed every year. Laymen know as much as doctors about the causes of smallpox, and until Indians realise as we have had to realise in the West that dirt, overcrowding, impure or unsuitable food, bad water and poverty are the main causes of such diseases, they will never get rid of them.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT
Secretary, The National Anti-Vaccination League.
25 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., May 29.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The time for triennial election of Municipal Councillors is now ripe; and with it the cawing and canvassing, the billing and cooing, the love-making and dovecotting and the hurrying and scampering of anxious feet, personal and hired, are rife. The services of the dear darling electors, who were forgotten for nearly three years, have to be invoked, inspired, incited and brought into requisition once again. Forgotten salaams and salutations and neglected recognition, which gave rise to rightful murmur from the electors, are to be renewed—only to be forgotten as soon as the elections are over. Invitation post cards, double and not single, are filling the postal boxes and flying freely about in the air, which is so thick, so tellingly smelling and so cunningly knowing of the usual cant. Rumour has it that a new candidate from A Ward has improved upon the *modus operandi* by substituting glossy note-papers and embossed envelopes for post cards. Will not the end justify the means? So much for the candidates.

But what about the voters? Year in and year out they send out doleful moans that those who bend their knees to them and beg for votes turn their back on them and drive past them in motore and gharris wihtout the slightest sign of recognition after they have secured their seats. It will be worse still with the advent of aeroplanes. If they go to their houses, carrying tales of oppression and woe, and begging for an interview, the *bara sahebs* are 'not at homo' to them. But the wailing and the weeping pitiful and piercing as they are, are lost in the wilderness.

"And what wonder?" the nominees say "Haven't we got more important matters to attend to? Look at the war; look at the moghwari; look at the help that Government want from us; look at the death rate; look at the health question; look at the rise and fall in the price of fattening materials that go to swell our weight and above all look at the way, unavailing though it may be, in which we are crying ourselves hoarse in the Council for you. Aren't we practically immolating ourselves on the altar of duty? Don't we hie to the tea-room and quietly sip that beverage when unpleasant questions are being stirred? Have we not to trample upon our feelings before we can find it in ourselves to wait upon and worship you? Have we not to hire conveyances to drag you to the booths on the great judgment day? Have we not to rest our eyes on faces, disagreeable and repulsive though they be? Have we not to tickle you under the chin? and yet go away disappointed or deceived? Have we not to take the risk of getting less votes than promised, or of being thrown overboard at the last moment? Look at the heaps of ices and icecream, cakes and confectionery, sweets and sugar, lemon and lozenges, that we have to provide for you. When you are slippery or show the white feather and are afraid of showing yourselves at the machchhi-bazar contest where coats are torn and gowns and saris reduced to shreds have we not to dress and get up counterfeits, to manufacture and counterpose, to invent and extemporise? Aye, aye, have we not actually to bribe some of the voters and to offer substantial baits to rivals to stand aside? Have we not to look small when caught red-handed? Do not the Municipal Commissioner and his myrmidons then laugh in their sleeves and make fun of us? And all this for what? Were you straight, were not so many of you illiterate and uninformed, were you well-advised and well-guided, how different would things then have been!"

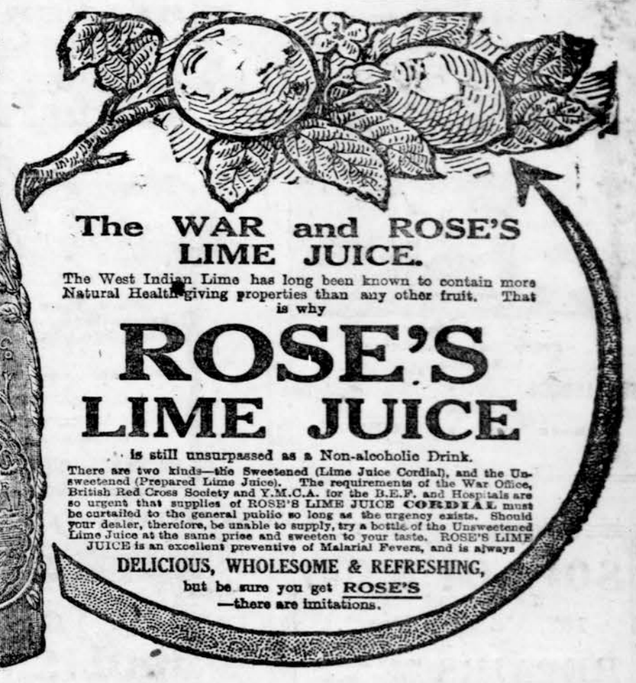
"A truce to your tittle-tattle and tall talk!" retort electors. "As you now are, so are we. You lay your nets for us and we are caught; we lay ours for youn and catch but fry and fossils."

"O for the pity of the thing!" cries the bystander. Is it not like battledore and shuttlecock? It is not a blunderbuss?—A sad commentary on swaraj, calculated to give a handle to the detractors of Home Rule and to the bureaucracy? What's the use of talking the advice and guidance? Is not the field of selection so limited? Where angels are so tremulous of treading this dangerous path, are the electors to blame if they vote for fools? They say the whole thing is a fraud—a bunkum—a huge scandal. Well, well, so it is. But what are the remedies? And who is to find them? The remedies are: The establishment of a ratepayers' association: wider and more general voting, such as for instance voting by tenants paying Rs. 40 and upwards per mensem and by those earning Rs. 1,000 and upwards per annum: the publication by the Commissioner of a list of awarded votes with the names of the awarders; a wholesome reduction of the number of Government nominees, the entire abolition of the J. P. element and a proportionate increase in the number of general elections."

Let us hope Mr. Editor, that the beginning of establishment of Home Rule will be the commencement of an eventful epoch in the history of our Municipal Government. Let us hope that the time is not far off when the platform of the Council Chamber will not be unfit for the reception of a Tilak, a Gandhi, a Kelkar or a Bomanji,—or a Mrs. Besant, if the rules will allow it. Let us hope that these and like men of worth and not wealth alone will get into the Corporation and grace it.— Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.
Hughes Road, July 13.

LEMONJIAN'S
GENUINE JEWELLERY
WORTH HAVING!
Buy War Loan to-day
AND
Visit our Showrooms to-morrow
Art Designers of the latest fashionable Parisian Models
BY EUROPEAN EXPERTS !!!
J. LEMONJIAN & CO.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
36, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent prevenitve of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.

f-8-17

Young India

Striking . . Articles . .

A High Class Weekly devoted to the Discussion of Indian Problems . . Yearly subscription Rs. 5 only.

Instructive . Criticisms .

Interesting Comments

Apply to The Manager, "Young India" Office, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.
VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,
Near Old America-India Cinema,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very Moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited
Tele. Address "KATTY"

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left stamina! weakness.

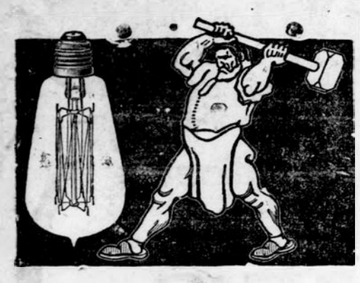
Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

Drawn-wire Metal Filament
BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition,
Sole Importer:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co.
187, Hornby Road.
REPAIRS to all kinds of Musical Instruments by efficient Staff. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pianos, Organs, Military & String Band instruments and fittings kept in stock. Latest songs & annuals.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 3 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY
BOMBAY 16.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE
TRADE MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.
It cleans as well as polishes.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

TO OUR PATRONS.
INSURE YOUR SPECTACLES
AND
ENSURE YOUR EYESIGHT.

ON THE PAYMENT OF A SMALL PREMIUM WE OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1. NEW LENSES fitted to your Spectacles or Eyeglasses FREE OF CHARGE every eighteen months (or whenever any alteration in your vision necessitates a change of lenses) FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE.
2. BROKEN LENSES replaced at half price.
3. FREE ADJUSTMENT OF FRAMES at any time.
4. Repairs at special reduced rates.
5. OUR LIFETIME POLICY may be utilised at any of our Branches in ENGLAND or the EAST.

Write or call on us for particulars:
LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
No. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Head Office:—19 New Oxford St., London.
Eastern Branches:—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Rangoon.

Take the Offensive Against Catarrh

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Re. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague
USE
BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by
Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld
Worli Laboratory Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:
BATLIWALLA, WORLI BOMBAY.

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT OF ARABY Regd

A Harmony of Fragrance

CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

For Delicate Infants

and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by *weakly* children. As

BENGER'S Food

imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a lengthened experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.
200 I

"ERASMIC"
SOAPS & PERFUMES.
Pure, Fragrant & Refreshing
As supplied to H.M. Queen Alexandra.

ERASMIC, 124, New Bond St., LONDON. 15, Rue du Temple, PARIS. Perfumers. Agents:—D. CHOTHIA & Co., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

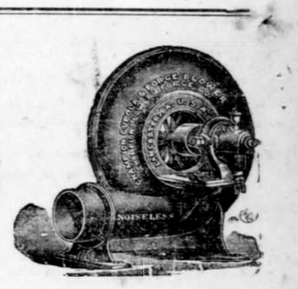
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

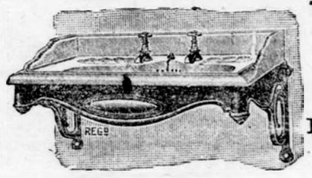
P. P. RELE & SONS

Rubber Stamp

Manufacturers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

The Synonym
FOR EXQUISITE AND LATEST
Sanitary-ware, Hardware Machinery, Railway Stores, Tools and Cooking Ranges





FOR PROMPT DELIVERY AT LOWEST RATES IS

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD.,
Church Gate Street Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS "STOVE" PHONE 3101.
CB. 238

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .
For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 152, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.